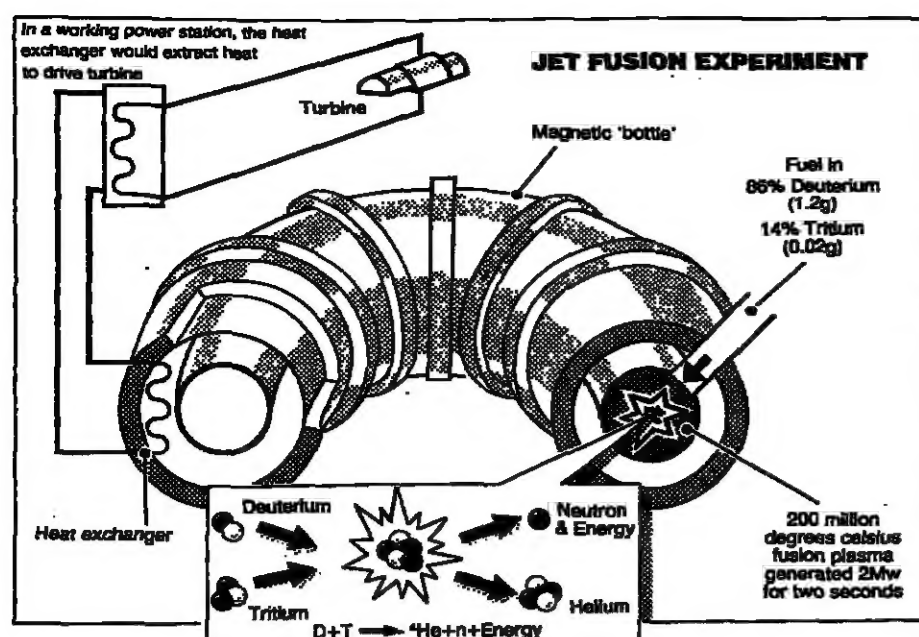


Subscription prices: UK £11.00, Europe £12.00, USA \$22.00, Canada \$24.00, Australia \$26.00, New Zealand \$28.00, South Africa \$30.00, India \$32.00, Pakistan \$34.00, Bangladesh \$36.00, Sri Lanka \$38.00, Malaysia \$40.00, Singapore \$42.00, Hong Kong \$44.00, Taiwan \$46.00, Korea \$48.00, Japan \$50.00, Philippines \$52.00, Thailand \$54.00, Vietnam \$56.00, Laos \$58.00, Cambodia \$60.00, Myanmar \$62.00, Nepal \$64.00, Bhutan \$66.00, Tibet \$68.00, Mongolia \$70.00, North Korea \$72.00, South Korea \$74.00, China \$76.00, Hong Kong \$78.00, Macao \$80.00, Japan \$82.00, South Korea \$84.00, Taiwan \$86.00, Philippines \$88.00, Thailand \$90.00, Vietnam \$92.00, Laos \$94.00, Cambodia \$96.00, Myanmar \$98.00, Nepal \$100.00, Bhutan \$102.00, Tibet \$104.00, Mongolia \$106.00, North Korea \$108.00, South Korea \$110.00, China \$112.00, Hong Kong \$114.00, Macao \$116.00, Japan \$118.00, South Korea \$120.00, Taiwan \$122.00, Philippines \$124.00, Thailand \$126.00, Vietnam \$128.00, Laos \$130.00, Cambodia \$132.00, Myanmar \$134.00, Nepal \$136.00, Bhutan \$138.00, Tibet \$140.00, Mongolia \$142.00, North Korea \$144.00, South Korea \$146.00, China \$148.00, Hong Kong \$150.00, Macao \$152.00, Japan \$154.00, South Korea \$156.00, Taiwan \$158.00, Philippines \$160.00, Thailand \$162.00, Vietnam \$164.00, Laos \$166.00, Cambodia \$168.00, Myanmar \$170.00, Nepal \$172.00, Bhutan \$174.00, Tibet \$176.00, Mongolia \$178.00, North Korea \$180.00, South Korea \$182.00, China \$184.00, Hong Kong \$186.00, Macao \$188.00, Japan \$190.00, South Korea \$192.00, Taiwan \$194.00, Philippines \$196.00, Thailand \$198.00, Vietnam \$200.00, Laos \$202.00, Cambodia \$204.00, Myanmar \$206.00, Nepal \$208.00, Bhutan \$210.00, Tibet \$212.00, Mongolia \$214.00, North Korea \$216.00, South Korea \$218.00, China \$220.00, Hong Kong \$222.00, Macao \$224.00, Japan \$226.00, South Korea \$228.00, Taiwan \$230.00, Philippines \$232.00, Thailand \$234.00, Vietnam \$236.00, Laos \$238.00, Cambodia \$240.00, Myanmar \$242.00, Nepal \$244.00, Bhutan \$246.00, Tibet \$248.00, Mongolia \$250.00, North Korea \$252.00, South Korea \$254.00, China \$256.00, Hong Kong \$258.00, Macao \$260.00, Japan \$262.00, South Korea \$264.00, Taiwan \$266.00, Philippines \$268.00, Thailand \$270.00, Vietnam \$272.00, Laos \$274.00, Cambodia \$276.00, Myanmar \$278.00, Nepal \$280.00, Bhutan \$282.00, Tibet \$284.00, Mongolia \$286.00, North Korea \$288.00, South Korea \$290.00, China \$292.00, Hong Kong \$294.00, Macao \$296.00, Japan \$298.00, South Korea \$300.00, Taiwan \$302.00, Philippines \$304.00, Thailand \$306.00, Vietnam \$308.00, Laos \$310.00, Cambodia \$312.00, Myanmar \$314.00, Nepal \$316.00, Bhutan \$318.00, Tibet \$320.00, Mongolia \$322.00, North Korea \$324.00, South Korea \$326.00, China \$328.00, Hong Kong \$330.00, Macao \$332.00, Japan \$334.00, South Korea \$336.00, Taiwan \$338.00, Philippines \$340.00, Thailand \$342.00, Vietnam \$344.00, Laos \$346.00, Cambodia \$348.00, Myanmar \$350.00, Nepal \$352.00, Bhutan \$354.00, Tibet \$356.00, Mongolia \$358.00, North Korea \$360.00, South Korea \$362.00, China \$364.00, Hong Kong \$366.00, Macao \$368.00, Japan \$370.00, South Korea \$372.00, Taiwan \$374.00, Philippines \$376.00, Thailand \$378.00, Vietnam \$380.00, Laos \$382.00, Cambodia \$384.00, Myanmar \$386.00, Nepal \$388.00, Bhutan \$390.00, Tibet \$392.00, Mongolia \$394.00, North Korea \$396.00, South Korea \$398.00, China \$400.00, Hong Kong \$402.00, Macao \$404.00, Japan \$406.00, South Korea \$408.00, Taiwan \$410.00, Philippines \$412.00, Thailand \$414.00, Vietnam \$416.00, Laos \$418.00, Cambodia \$420.00, Myanmar \$422.00, Nepal \$424.00, Bhutan \$426.00, Tibet \$428.00, Mongolia \$430.00, North Korea \$432.00, South Korea \$434.00, China \$436.00, Hong Kong \$438.00, Macao \$440.00, Japan \$442.00, South Korea \$444.00, Taiwan \$446.00, Philippines \$448.00, Thailand \$450.00, Vietnam \$452.00, Laos \$454.00, Cambodia \$456.00, Myanmar \$458.00, Nepal \$460.00, Bhutan \$462.00, Tibet \$464.00, Mongolia \$466.00, North Korea \$468.00, South Korea \$470.00, China \$472.00, Hong Kong \$474.00, Macao \$476.00, Japan \$478.00, South Korea \$480.00, Taiwan \$482.00, Philippines \$484.00, Thailand \$486.00, Vietnam \$488.00, Laos \$490.00, Cambodia \$492.00, Myanmar \$494.00, Nepal \$496.00, Bhutan \$498.00, Tibet \$500.00, Mongolia \$502.00, North Korea \$504.00, South Korea \$506.00, China \$508.00, Hong Kong \$510.00, Macao \$512.00, Japan \$514.00, South Korea \$516.00, Taiwan \$518.00, Philippines \$520.00, Thailand \$522.00, Vietnam \$524.00, Laos \$526.00, Cambodia \$528.00, Myanmar \$530.00, Nepal \$532.00, Bhutan \$534.00, Tibet \$536.00, Mongolia \$538.00, North Korea \$540.00, South Korea \$542.00, China \$544.00, Hong Kong \$546.00, Macao \$548.00, Japan \$550.00, South Korea \$552.00, Taiwan \$554.00, Philippines \$556.00, Thailand \$558.00, Vietnam \$560.00, Laos \$562.00, Cambodia \$564.00, Myanmar \$566.00, Nepal \$568.00, Bhutan \$570.00, Tibet \$572.00, Mongolia \$574.00, North Korea \$576.00, South Korea \$578.00, China \$580.00, Hong Kong \$582.00, Macao \$584.00, Japan \$586.00, South Korea \$588.00, Taiwan \$590.00, Philippines \$592.00, Thailand \$594.00, Vietnam \$596.00, Laos \$598.00, Cambodia \$600.00, Myanmar \$602.00, Nepal \$604.00, Bhutan \$606.00, Tibet \$608.00, Mongolia \$610.00, North Korea \$612.00, South Korea \$614.00, China \$616.00, Hong Kong \$618.00, Macao \$620.00, Japan \$622.00, South Korea \$624.00, Taiwan \$626.00, Philippines \$628.00, Thailand \$630.00, Vietnam \$632.00, Laos \$634.00, Cambodia \$636.00, Myanmar \$638.00, Nepal \$640.00, Bhutan \$642.00, Tibet \$644.00, Mongolia \$646.00, North Korea \$648.00, South Korea \$650.00, China \$652.00, Hong Kong \$654.00, Macao \$656.00, Japan \$658.00, South Korea \$660.00, Taiwan \$662.00, Philippines \$664.00, Thailand \$666.00, Vietnam \$668.00, Laos \$670.00, Cambodia \$672.00, Myanmar \$674.00, Nepal \$676.00, Bhutan \$678.00, Tibet \$680.00, Mongolia \$682.00, North Korea \$684.00, South Korea \$686.00, China \$688.00, Hong Kong \$690.00, Macao \$692.00, Japan \$694.00, South Korea \$696.00, Taiwan \$698.00, Philippines \$700.00, Thailand \$702.00, Vietnam \$704.00, Laos \$706.00, Cambodia \$708.00, Myanmar \$710.00, Nepal \$712.00, Bhutan \$714.00, Tibet \$716.00, Mongolia \$718.00, North Korea \$720.00, South Korea \$722.00, China \$724.00, Hong Kong \$726.00, Macao \$728.00, Japan \$730.00, South Korea \$732.00, Taiwan \$734.00, Philippines \$736.00, Thailand \$738.00, Vietnam \$740.00, Laos \$742.00, Cambodia \$744.00, Myanmar \$746.00, Nepal \$748.00, Bhutan \$750.00, Tibet \$752.00, Mongolia \$754.00, North Korea \$756.00, South Korea \$758.00, China \$760.00, Hong Kong \$762.00, Macao \$764.00, Japan \$766.00, South Korea \$768.00, Taiwan \$770.00, Philippines \$772.00, Thailand \$774.00, Vietnam \$776.00, Laos \$778.00, Cambodia \$780.00, Myanmar \$782.00, Nepal \$784.00, Bhutan \$786.00, Tibet \$788.00, Mongolia \$790.00, North Korea \$792.00, South Korea \$794.00, China \$796.00, Hong Kong \$798.00, Macao \$800.00, Japan \$802.00, South Korea \$804.00, Taiwan \$806.00, Philippines \$808.00, Thailand \$810.00, Vietnam \$812.00, Laos \$814.00, Cambodia \$816.00, Myanmar \$818.00, Nepal \$820.00, Bhutan \$822.00, Tibet \$824.00, Mongolia \$826.00, North Korea \$828.00, South Korea \$830.00, China \$832.00, Hong Kong \$834.00, Macao \$836.00, Japan \$838.00, South Korea \$840.00, Taiwan \$842.00, Philippines \$844.00, Thailand \$846.00, Vietnam \$848.00, Laos \$850.00, Cambodia \$852.00, Myanmar \$854.00, Nepal \$856.00, Bhutan \$858.00, Tibet \$860.00, Mongolia \$862.00, North Korea \$864.00, South Korea \$866.00, China \$868.00, Hong Kong \$870.00, Macao \$872.00, Japan \$874.00, South Korea \$876.00, Taiwan \$878.00, Philippines \$880.00, Thailand \$882.00, Vietnam \$884.00, Laos \$886.00, Cambodia \$888.00, Myanmar \$890.00, Nepal \$892.00, Bhutan \$894.00, Tibet \$896.00, Mongolia \$898.00, North Korea \$900.00, South Korea \$902.00, China \$904.00, Hong Kong \$906.00, Macao \$908.00, Japan \$910.00, South Korea \$912.00, Taiwan \$914.00, Philippines \$916.00, Thailand \$918.00, Vietnam \$920.00, Laos \$922.00, Cambodia \$924.00, Myanmar \$926.00, Nepal \$928.00, Bhutan \$930.00, Tibet \$932.00, Mongolia \$934.00, North Korea \$936.00, South Korea \$938.00, China \$940.00, Hong Kong \$942.00, Macao \$944.00, Japan \$946.00, South Korea \$948.00, Taiwan \$950.00, Philippines \$952.00, Thailand \$954.00, Vietnam \$956.00, Laos \$958.00, Cambodia \$960.00, Myanmar \$962.00, Nepal \$964.00, Bhutan \$966.00, Tibet \$968.00, Mongolia \$970.00, North Korea \$972.00, South Korea \$974.00, China \$976.00, Hong Kong \$978.00, Macao \$980.00, Japan \$982.00, South Korea \$984.00, Taiwan \$986.00, Philippines \$988.00, Thailand \$990.00, Vietnam \$992.00, Laos \$994.00, Cambodia \$996.00, Myanmar \$998.00, Nepal \$1000.00, Bhutan \$1002.00, Tibet \$1004.00, Mongolia \$1006.00, North Korea \$1008.00, South Korea \$1010.00, China \$1012.00, Hong Kong \$1014.00, Macao \$1016.00, Japan \$1018.00, South Korea \$1020.00, Taiwan \$1022.00, Philippines \$1024.00, Thailand \$1026.00, Vietnam \$1028.00, Laos \$1030.00, Cambodia \$1032.00, Myanmar \$1034.00, Nepal \$1036.00, Bhutan \$1038.00, Tibet \$1040.00, Mongolia \$1042.00, North Korea \$1044.00, South Korea \$1046.00, China \$1048.00, Hong Kong \$1050.00, Macao \$1052.00, Japan \$1054.00, South Korea \$1056.00, Taiwan \$1058.00, Philippines \$1060.00, Thailand \$1062.00, Vietnam \$1064.00, Laos \$1066.00, Cambodia \$1068.00, Myanmar \$1070.00, Nepal \$1072.00, Bhutan \$1074.00, Tibet \$1076.00, Mongolia \$1078.00, North Korea \$1080.00, South Korea \$1082.00, China \$1084.00, Hong Kong \$1086.00, Macao \$1088.00, Japan \$1090.00, South Korea \$1092.00, Taiwan \$1094.00, Philippines \$1096.00, Thailand \$1098.00, Vietnam \$1100.00, Laos \$1102.00, Cambodia \$1104.00, Myanmar \$1106.00, Nepal \$1108.00, Bhutan \$1110.00, Tibet \$1112.00, Mongolia \$1114.00, North Korea \$1116.00, South Korea \$1118.00, China \$1120.00, Hong Kong \$1122.00, Macao \$1124.00, Japan \$1126.00, South Korea \$1128.00, Taiwan \$1130.00, Philippines \$1132.00, Thailand \$1134.00, Vietnam \$1136.00, Laos \$1138.00, Cambodia \$1140.00, Myanmar \$1142.00, Nepal \$1144.00, Bhutan \$1146.00, Tibet \$1148.00, Mongolia \$1150.00, North Korea \$1152.00, South Korea \$1154.00, China \$1156.00, Hong Kong \$1158.00, Macao \$1160.00, Japan \$1162.00, South Korea \$1164.00, Taiwan \$1166.00, Philippines \$1168.00, Thailand \$1170.00, Vietnam \$1172.00, Laos \$1174.00, Cambodia \$1176.00, Myanmar \$1178.00, Nepal \$1180.00, Bhutan \$1182.00, Tibet \$1184.00, Mongolia \$1186.00, North Korea \$1188.00, South Korea \$1190.00, China \$1192.00, Hong Kong \$1194.00, Macao \$1196.00, Japan \$1198.00, South Korea \$1200.00, Taiwan \$1202.00, Philippines \$1204.00, Thailand \$1206.00, Vietnam \$1208.00, Laos \$1210.00, Cambodia \$1212.00, Myanmar \$1214.00, Nepal \$1216.00, Bhutan \$1218.00, Tibet \$1220.00, Mongolia \$1222.00, North Korea \$1224.00, South Korea \$1226.00, China \$1228.00, Hong Kong \$1230.00, Macao \$1232.00, Japan \$1234.00, South Korea \$1236.00, Taiwan \$1238.00, Philippines \$1240.00, Thailand \$1242.00, Vietnam \$1244.00, Laos \$1246.00, Cambodia \$1248.00, Myanmar \$1250.00, Nepal \$1252.00, Bhutan \$1254.00, Tibet \$1256.00, Mongolia \$1258.00, North Korea \$1260.00, South Korea \$1262.00, China \$1264.00, Hong Kong \$1266.00, Macao \$1268.00, Japan \$1270.00, South Korea \$1272.00, Taiwan \$1274.00, Philippines \$1276.00, Thailand \$1278.00, Vietnam \$1280.00, Laos \$1282.00, Cambodia \$1284.00, Myanmar \$1286.00, Nepal \$1288.00, Bhutan \$1290.00, Tibet \$1292.00, Mongolia \$1294.00, North Korea \$1296.00, South Korea \$1298.00, China \$1300.00, Hong Kong \$1302.00, Macao \$1304.00, Japan \$1306.00, South Korea \$1308.00, Taiwan \$1310.00, Philippines \$1312.00, Thailand \$1314.00, Vietnam \$1316.00, Laos \$1318.00, Cambodia \$1320.00, Myanmar \$1322.00, Nepal \$1324.00, Bhutan \$1326.00, Tibet \$1328.00, Mongolia \$1330.00, North Korea \$1332.00, South Korea \$1334.00, China \$1336.00, Hong Kong \$1338.00, Macao \$1340.00, Japan \$1342.00, South Korea \$1344.00, Taiwan \$1346.00, Philippines \$1348.00, Thailand \$1350.00, Vietnam \$1352.00, Laos \$1354.00, Cambodia \$1356.00, Myanmar \$1358.00, Nepal \$1360.00, Bhutan \$1362.00, Tibet \$1364.00, Mongolia \$1366.00, North Korea \$1368.00, South Korea \$1370.00, China \$1372.00, Hong Kong \$1374.00, Macao \$1376.00, Japan \$1378.00, South Korea \$1380.00, Taiwan \$1382.00, Philippines \$1384.00, Thailand \$1386.00, Vietnam \$1388.00, Laos \$1390.00, Cambodia \$1392.00, Myanmar \$1394.00, Nepal \$1396.00, Bhutan \$1398.00, Tibet \$1400.00, Mongolia \$1402.00, North Korea \$1404.00, South Korea \$1406.00, China \$1408.00, Hong Kong \$1410.00, Macao \$1412.00, Japan \$1414.00, South Korea \$1416.00, Taiwan \$1418.00, Philippines \$1420.00, Thailand \$1422.00, Vietnam \$1424.00, Laos \$1426.00, Cambodia \$1428.00, Myanmar \$1430.00, Nepal \$1432.00, Bhutan \$1434.00, Tibet \$1436.00, Mongolia \$1438.00, North Korea \$1440.00, South Korea \$1442.00, China \$1444.00, Hong Kong \$1446.00, Macao \$1448.00, Japan \$1450.00, South Korea \$1452.00, Taiwan \$1454.00, Philippines \$1456.00, Thailand \$1458.00, Vietnam \$1460.00, Laos \$1462.00, Cambodia \$1464.00, Myanmar \$1466.00, Nepal \$1468.00, Bhutan \$1470.00, Tibet \$1472.00, Mongolia \$1474.00, North Korea \$1476.00, South Korea \$1478.00, China \$1480.00, Hong Kong \$1482.00, Macao \$1484.00, Japan \$1486.00, South Korea \$1488.00, Taiwan \$1490.00, Philippines \$1492.00, Thailand \$1494.00, Vietnam \$1496.00, Laos \$1498.00, Cambodia \$1500.00, Myanmar \$1502.00, Nepal \$1504.00, Bhutan \$1506.00, Tibet \$1508.00, Mongolia \$1510.00, North Korea \$1512.00, South Korea \$1514.00, China \$1516.00, Hong Kong \$1518.00, Macao \$1520.00, Japan \$1522.00, South Korea \$1524.00, Taiwan \$1526.00, Philippines \$1528.00, Thailand \$1530.00, Vietnam \$1532.00, Laos \$1534.00, Cambodia \$1536.00, Myanmar \$1538.00, Nepal \$1540.00, Bhutan \$1542.00, Tibet \$1544.00, Mongolia \$1546.00, North Korea \$1548.00, South Korea \$1550.00, China \$1552.00, Hong Kong \$1554.00, Macao \$1556.00, Japan \$1558.00, South Korea \$1560.00, Taiwan \$1562.00, Philippines \$1564.00, Thailand \$1566.00, Vietnam \$1568.00, Laos \$1570.00, Cambodia \$1572.00, Myanmar \$1574.00, Nepal \$1576.00, Bhutan \$1578.00, Tibet \$1580.00, Mongolia \$1582.00, North Korea \$1584.00, South Korea \$1586.00, China \$1588.00, Hong Kong \$1590.00, Macao \$1592.00, Japan \$1594.00, South Korea \$1596.00, Taiwan \$1598.00, Philippines \$1600.00, Thailand \$1602.00, Vietnam \$1604.00, Laos \$1606.00, Cambodia \$1608.00, Myanmar \$1610.00, Nepal \$1612.00, Bhutan \$1614.00, Tibet \$1616.00, Mongolia \$1618.00, North Korea \$1620.00, South Korea \$1622.00, China \$1624.00, Hong Kong \$1626.00, Macao \$1628.00, Japan \$1630.00, South Korea \$1632.00, Taiwan \$1634.00, Philippines \$1636.00, Thailand \$1638.00, Vietnam \$1640.00, Laos \$1642.00, Cambodia \$1644.00, Myanmar \$1646.00, Nepal \$1648.00, Bhutan \$1650.00, Tibet \$1652.00, Mongolia \$1654.00, North Korea \$1656.00, South Korea \$1658.00, China \$1660.00, Hong Kong \$1662.00, Macao \$1664.00, Japan \$1666.00, South Korea \$1668.00, Taiwan \$1670.00, Philippines \$1672.00, Thailand \$1674.00, Vietnam \$1676.00, Laos \$1678.00, Cambodia \$1680.00, Myanmar \$1682.00, Nepal \$1684.00, Bhutan \$1686.00, Tibet \$1688.00, Mongolia \$1690.00, North Korea \$1692.00, South Korea \$1694.00, China \$1696.00, Hong Kong \$1698.00, Macao \$1700.00, Japan \$1702.00, South Korea \$1704.00, Taiwan \$1706.00, Philippines \$1708.00, Thailand \$1710.00, Vietnam \$1712.00, Laos \$1714.00, Cambodia \$1716.00, Myanmar \$1718.00, Nepal \$1720.00, Bhutan \$1722.00, Tibet \$1724.00, Mongolia \$1726.00, North Korea \$1728.00, South Korea \$1730.00, China \$1732.00, Hong Kong \$1734.00, Macao \$1736.00, Japan \$1738.00, South Korea \$1740.00, Taiwan \$1742.00, Philippines \$1744.00, Thailand \$1746.00, Vietnam \$1748.00, Laos \$1750.00, Cambodia \$1752.00, Myanmar \$1754.00, Nepal \$1756.00, Bhutan \$1758.00, Tibet \$1760.00, Mongolia \$1762.00, North Korea \$1764.00, South Korea \$1766.00, China \$1768.00, Hong Kong \$1770.00, Macao \$1772.00, Japan \$1774.00, South Korea \$1776.00, Taiwan \$1778.00, Philippines \$1780.00, Thailand \$1782.00, Vietnam \$1784.00, Laos \$1786.00, Cambodia \$1788.00, Myanmar \$1790.00, Nepal \$1792.00, Bhutan \$1794.00, Tibet \$1796.00, Mongolia \$1798.00, North Korea \$1800.00, South Korea \$1802.00, China \$1804.00, Hong Kong \$1806.00, Macao \$1808.00, Japan \$1810.00, South Korea \$1812.00, Taiwan \$1814.00, Philippines \$1816.00, Thailand \$1818.00, Vietnam \$1820.00, Laos \$1822.00, Cambodia \$1824.00, Myanmar \$1826.00, Nepal \$1828.00, Bhutan \$1830.00, Tibet \$1832.00, Mongolia \$1834.00, North Korea \$1836.00, South Korea \$1838.00, China \$1840.00, Hong Kong \$1842.00, Macao \$1844.00, Japan \$1846.00, South Korea \$1848.00, Taiwan \$1850.00, Philippines \$1852.00, Thailand \$1854.00, Vietnam \$1856.00, Laos \$1858.00, Cambodia \$1860.00, Myanmar \$1862.00, Nepal \$1864.00, Bhutan \$1866.00, Tibet \$1868.00, Mongolia \$1870.00, North Korea \$1872.00, South Korea \$1874.00, China \$1876.00, Hong Kong \$1878.00, Macao \$1880.00, Japan \$1882.00, South Korea \$1884.00, Taiwan \$1886.00, Philippines \$1888.00, Thailand \$1890.00, Vietnam \$1892.00, Laos \$1894.00, Cambodia \$1896.00, Myanmar \$1898.00, Nepal \$1900.00, Bhutan \$1902.00, Tibet \$1904.00, Mongolia \$1906.00, North Korea \$1908.00, South Korea \$1910.00, China \$1912.00, Hong Kong \$1914.00, Macao \$1916.00, Japan \$1918.00, South Korea \$1920.00, Taiwan \$1922.00, Philippines \$1924.00, Thailand \$1926.00, Vietnam \$1928.00, Laos \$1930.00, Cambodia \$1932.00, Myanmar \$1934.00, Nepal \$1936.00, Bhutan \$1938.00, Tibet \$1940.00, Mongolia \$1942.00, North Korea \$1944.00, South Korea \$1946.00, China \$1948.00, Hong Kong \$1950.00, Macao \$1952.00, Japan \$1954.00, South Korea \$1956.00, Taiwan \$1958.00, Philippines \$1960.00, Thailand \$1962.00, Vietnam \$1964.00, Laos \$1966.00, Cambodia \$1968.00, Myanmar \$1970.00, Nepal \$1972.00, Bhutan \$1974.00, Tibet \$1976.00, Mongolia \$1978.00, North Korea \$1980.00, South Korea \$1982.00, China \$1984.00, Hong Kong \$1986.00, Macao \$1988.00, Japan \$1990.00, South Korea \$1992.00, Taiwan \$1994.00, Philippines \$1996.00, Thailand \$1998.00, Vietnam \$2000.00, Laos \$2002.00, Cambodia \$2004.00, Myanmar \$2006.00, Nepal \$2008.00, Bhutan \$2010.00, Tibet \$2012.00, Mongolia \$2014.00, North Korea \$2016.00, South Korea \$2018.00, China \$2020.00, Hong Kong \$2022.00, Macao \$2024.00, Japan \$2026.00, South Korea \$2028.00, Taiwan \$2030.00, Philippines \$2032.00, Thailand \$2034.00, Vietnam \$2036.00, Laos \$2038.00, Cambodia \$2040.00, Myanmar \$2042.00, Nepal \$2044.00, Bhutan \$2046.00, Tibet \$2048.00, Mongolia \$2050.00, North Korea \$2052.00, South Korea \$2054.00, China \$2056.00, Hong Kong \$2058.00, Macao \$2060.00, Japan \$2062.00, South Korea \$2064.00, Taiwan \$2066.00, Philippines \$2068.00, Thailand \$2070.00, Vietnam \$2072.00, Laos \$2074.00, Cambodia \$2076.00, Myanmar \$2078.00, Nepal \$2080.00, Bhutan \$2082.00, Tibet \$2084.00, Mongolia \$2086.00, North Korea \$2088.00, South Korea \$2090.00, China \$2092.00, Hong Kong \$2094.00, Macao \$2096.00, Japan \$2098.00, South Korea \$2100.00, Taiwan \$2102.00, Philippines \$2104.00, Thailand \$2106.00, Vietnam \$2108.00, Laos \$2110.00, Cambodia \$2112.00, Myanmar \$2114.00, Nepal \$2116.00, Bhutan \$2118.00, Tibet \$2120.00, Mongolia \$2122.00, North Korea \$2124.00, South Korea \$2126.00, China \$2128.00, Hong Kong \$2130.00, Macao \$2132.00, Japan \$2134.00, South Korea \$2136.00, Taiwan \$2138.00, Philippines \$2140.00, Thailand \$2142.00, Vietnam \$2144.00, Laos \$2146.00, Cambodia \$2148.00, Myanmar \$2150.00, Nepal \$2152.00, Bhutan \$2154.00, Tibet \$2156.00, Mongolia \$2158.00, North Korea \$2160.00, South Korea \$2162.00, China \$2164.00, Hong Kong \$2166.00, Macao \$2168.00, Japan \$2170.00, South Korea \$2172.00, Taiwan \$2174.00, Philippines \$2176.00, Thailand \$2178.00, Vietnam \$2180.00, Laos \$2182.00, Cambodia \$2184.00, Myanmar \$2186.00, Nepal \$2188.00, Bhutan \$2190.00, Tibet \$2192.00, Mongolia \$2194.00, North Korea \$2196.00, South Korea \$2198.00, China \$2200.00, Hong Kong \$2202.00, Macao \$2204.00, Japan \$2206.00, South Korea \$2208.00, Taiwan \$2210.00, Philippines \$2212.00, Thailand \$2214.00, Vietnam \$2216.00, Laos \$2218.00, Cambodia \$2220.00, Myanmar \$2222.00, Nepal \$2224.00, Bhutan \$2226.00, Tibet \$2228.00, Mongolia \$2230.00, North Korea \$2232.00, South Korea \$2234.00, China \$2236.00, Hong Kong \$2238.00, Macao \$2240.00, Japan \$2242.00, South Korea \$2244.00, Taiwan \$2246.00, Philippines \$2248.00, Thailand \$2250.00, Vietnam \$2252.00, Laos \$2254.00, Cambodia \$2256.00, Myanmar \$2258.00, Nepal \$2260.00, Bhutan \$2262.00, Tibet \$2264.00, Mongolia \$2266.00, North Korea \$2268.00, South Korea \$2270.00, China \$2272.00, Hong Kong \$2274.00, Macao \$2276.00, Japan \$2278.00, South Korea \$2280.00, Taiwan \$2282.00, Philippines \$2284.00, Thailand \$2286.00, Vietnam \$2288.00, Laos \$2290.00, Cambodia \$2292.00, Myanmar \$2294.00, Nepal \$2296.00, Bhutan \$2298.00, Tibet \$2300.00, Mongolia \$2302.00, North Korea \$2304.00, South Korea \$2306.00, China \$2308.00, Hong Kong \$2310.00, Macao \$2312.00, Japan \$2314.00, South Korea \$2316.00, Taiwan \$2318.00, Philippines \$2320.00, Thailand \$2322.00, Vietnam \$2324.00, Laos \$2326.00, Cambodia \$2328.00, Myanmar \$2330.00, Nepal \$2332.00, Bhutan \$2334.00, Tibet \$2336.00, Mongolia \$2338.00, North Korea \$2340.00, South Korea \$2342.00, China \$2344.00, Hong Kong \$2346.00, Macao \$2348.00, Japan \$2350.00, South Korea \$2352.00, Taiwan \$2354.00, Philippines \$2356.00, Thailand \$2358.00, Vietnam \$2360.00, Laos \$2362.00, Cambodia \$2364.00, Myanmar \$2366.00, Nepal \$2368.00, Bhutan \$2370.00, Tibet \$2372.00, Mongolia \$2374.00, North Korea \$2376.00, South Korea \$2378.00, China \$2380.00, Hong Kong \$2382.00, Macao \$2384.00, Japan \$2386.00, South Korea \$2388.00, Taiwan \$2390.00, Philippines \$2392.00, Thailand \$2394.00, Vietnam \$2396.00, Laos \$2398.00, Cambodia \$2400.00, Myanmar \$2402.00, Nepal \$2404.00, Bhutan \$2406.00, Tibet \$2408.00, Mongolia \$2410.00, North Korea \$2412.00, South Korea \$2414.00, China \$2416.00, Hong Kong \$2418.00, Macao \$2420.00, Japan \$2422.00, South Korea \$2424.00, Taiwan \$2426.00, Philippines \$2428.00, Thailand \$2430.00, Vietnam \$2432.00, Laos \$2434.00, Cambodia \$2436.00, Myanmar \$2438.00, Nepal \$2440.00, Bhutan \$2442.00, Tibet \$2444.00, Mongolia \$2446.00, North Korea \$2448.00, South Korea \$2450.00, China \$2452.00, Hong Kong \$2454.00, Macao \$2456.00, Japan \$2458.00, South Korea \$2460.00, Taiwan \$2462.00, Philippines \$2464.00, Thailand \$2466.00, Vietnam \$2468.00, Laos \$2470.00, Cambodia \$2472.00, Myanmar \$2474.00, Nepal \$2476.00, Bhutan \$2478.00, Tibet \$2480.00, Mongolia \$2482.00, North Korea \$2484.00, South Korea \$2486.00, China \$2488.00, Hong Kong \$2490.00, Macao \$2492.00, Japan \$2494.00, South Korea \$2496.00, Taiwan \$2498.0

Scientists claim breakthrough in nuclear fusion



SCIENTISTS at Culham Laboratory in Oxfordshire have, for the first time, produced significant amounts of power from controlled nuclear fusion in a breakthrough that represents an important step towards pollution-free power stations next century.

At 7.44pm on Saturday, the Joint European Torus (JET) produced a pulse of power lasting about two seconds and peaking at almost two megawatts. Although still far short of the performance needed for a working fusion reactor, the experiment demonstrated convincingly that light patterns can be persuaded to fuse together under controlled conditions, producing in a domesticated form the thermo-nuclear energy that drives the sun and powers the hydrogen bomb.

The director of the 14-nation JET programme, Paul-Henri Rebut, described the success as a significant step forward in the development of fusion as a new source of energy. Champagne corks popped in the control room as the scientists celebrated the greatest success for the eight-year JET programme — a moment that may one day be recalled in the same breath as the first self-sustaining nuclear fission

The scientific dream of plentiful and pollution-free nuclear power came a step closer in Oxfordshire this weekend, writes Nigel Hawkes

reaction achieved by a team under Enrico Fermi in Chicago in 1941.

A fusion power station would produce clean power from raw materials that are plentiful and virtually free. Controlled fusion has been a dream for scientists since the hydrogen bomb proved the power of the thermonuclear reaction, but now it has moved into the realms of the possible.

Saturday's experiment was the first time that the JET machine had been fed with the fuel that would be used in a fusion power station, a mixture of deuterium and tritium, both of which are forms of hydrogen. Previous experiments designed to test the physics of the machine have used only hydrogen or deuterium. These are harder materials with which to produce a fusion reaction.

The amount of tritium used was only 0.2 grams, mixed with six times as much deuterium. A power reactor would use a 50-50

mixture, but, for this experiment, less tritium was used to avoid generating too many neutrons and creating radioactive contamination of the JET vessel. The vessel is to be taken apart in February for modification.

Two successful runs were carried out on Saturday. Both produced bursts of neutrons of the right energy to signify that fusion was taking place. In a fusion reaction, light elements combine to produce heavier ones — in this case, helium — together with neutrons and a considerable output of energy. The energy derives from the fact that the helium produced weighs less than the deuterium and tritium that go to make it, so that mass is "lost". But, as Einstein explained, it is not lost; rather it is converted directly into energy according to the equation $E=mc^2$.

Instruments recording the experiment measured temperatures in the deuterium-tritium "plasma" of 200 million degrees Centigrade (360 million Fahrenheit), nearly ten times hotter than in the centre of the Sun. The conditions were sustained only for a couple of seconds, with a peak power output measured at almost two megawatts.

In a working power sta-



Inner sanctum: scientists inside the doughnut-shaped reactor in which Saturday's experiment took place

tion, these temperatures and densities of plasma would have to be maintained for much longer periods, while fresh fuel was inserted into the machine and heat removed to boil water and drive steam turbines to generate electricity. At lower power, JET has been able to maintain stable conditions using deuterium alone for up to a minute.

The next step is to take JET apart and re-build the inner

walls of the doughnut-shaped reactor vessel to incorporate devices for collecting the impurities which are produced when the hot "plasma" escapes from the magnetic field designed to contain it, and touches the walls. By reducing contamination of the "plasma", the very hot conditions inside the vessel should be sustainable for much longer.

By 1996, if funds are

provided, it is intended to conduct an experiment with a 50-50 mixture of deuterium and tritium. JET scientists say it is only a coincidence that the success has been achieved just before the Council of Ministers and the European parliament have to decide, later this month, on whether to extend the programme until 1996. The funding agreed so far ends at the close of 1992. The road to fusion power has been a

long one, with plenty of wrong turns, but the JET scientists are jubilant at their success, the greatest so far achieved in the world.

The way was now open, he said, for the next stage, the International Experimental Nuclear Reactor, which is planned as a collaboration involving the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and the European Community.

Focus, pages 31-34

Healthier living hits sales of spirits

The value of the international spirits market has fallen in real terms in the past five years, reflecting the trend towards healthier living, according to the market analyst Euro-monitor (Lucy Rock writes).

Sales in Germany, Italy, Britain and America declined by 3 per cent, 16 per cent, 2 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, from 1986-91, with France showing growth of only 1 per cent.

The heaviest spirit drinkers are the Swiss, who, in 1989, spent £188 a head on an average 34 litres. The British consumed 4.4 litres a head at a cost of £78. Portugal was the least indulgent European country, drinking only 2.62 litres a head and spending £7.

In Britain, the favourite spirit is whisky, accounting for 43 per cent of all spirits consumed. Whisky drinkers are predominantly male and over 50 and come from all social classes. Typical gin drinkers are upmarket middle-aged women. Young spirit drinkers prefer vodka or white rum.

Spirits: The International Market 1991 (Euro-monitor, 87-88 Turnmill Street, London EC1 5QU; £12.50)

Thieves trap potholers

Thieves trapped five potholers in a cave while they set fire to their car and stole £4,000 worth of climbing equipment. The cave had lowered themselves 30ft into a shaft at Eym Dale, Derbyshire. The thieves loosened ropes that the potholers had left tied to the top of the shaft, and dropped them down so they could not climb out.

The potholers, after two hours of exploring caves, found themselves trapped and had to go through underground passages to another exit. One, Gary Barnicot, aged 21, from Sheffield, said: "Luckily, we knew another way out, but it was a kick in the teeth when we found all our equipment gone and the car a burned-out shell."

Mirror censured

A complaint against the *Daily Mirror* for implying doctors would be bribed to take their patients off hospital waiting lists has been upheld by the Press Complaints Commission. A reference to doctors being paid £360 was ambiguous in an article headlined "Does are bribed to axe sick patients". Yorkshire Health Authority said that the money would go to fund patients' health care and not to GPs.

Scots dampener

Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, and former Scottish secretary, yesterday dismissed calls for devolution for Scotland, claiming that it would damage the future economic prospects of Scotland as well as England and Wales. Speaking on Channel 4 he said that the idea might be attractive theoretically but that fundamental constitutional change could not be imposed without public acceptability.

Ship's big catch

A helicopter made an emergency landing on the deck of an American container ship in the North Sea, 28 miles west of Great Yarmouth, yesterday after the pilot, Ian Muir, ran short of fuel.

State schools keep £100m in reserve

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

STATE schools may have left unspent more than £100 million in the first year that most have had responsibility for their own budgets.

Neither the education department nor the local authority associations have calculated the full extent of underspending but the surplus in some authorities has already led to pressure for cuts in next year's schools budgets. Lay governors, given res-

ponsibility for hundreds of thousands of pounds, have adopted a cautious approach. Because any balance is carried over into the following year, most have left a wide margin of error and begun to build up reserves.

In North Yorkshire, £5.3 million of £226 million allocated in 1990-1 was unspent at the end of the financial year. Governing bodies cut back on repairs and some reduced

cover for absent teachers to have money in reserve when the education authority ceased to make good deficits.

Fred Evans, North Yorkshire's chief education officer, said the 4.1 per cent underspending was typical of other authorities. "There is nothing untoward about this; it is good management."

"Schools are either saving up for a rainy day or for a bigger piece of expenditure

than they can afford in one year." Schools in Redbridge, northeast London, carried over £1.8 million of the £43 million they received in 1990-1. More than 50 of the 71 schools had a surplus of more than £10,000.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said that some surpluses were substantial, although no research had been carried out nationally. A spokesman said: "Anecdotal evidence suggests that the majority of schools have ended up in surplus at the end of the year. They are bound to have been cautious with a new system."

Ian Langtree, education officer of the Association of County Councils, said: "The amounts involved are not large as a proportion of the overall budgets. I am not surprised if people leave the pointing to next year, but the risk is that others will conclude that they have got lots of money, which we think is not the case."

The education department is carrying out an analysis of the operation of the new system. A spokesman said that many authorities had encouraged underspending by issuing schools with budgets late in the year.

Most of the 108 English education authorities have gone over to local management, although the inner-London boroughs were given extra time to adapt.

Letters, page 17
Education, pages 35, 37



THE MILLENNIUM.

The Stainless Steel Millennium features a virtually unscratchable sapphire glass, with Roman numerals on enamel dial. Stainless steel and gold plated case and bracelet, or a choice of leather or ostrich straps.

dunhill
ALFRED DUNHILL

VISIT ALFRED DUNHILL IN LONDON AT DURS STREET, ST JAMES'S, THE BURLINGTON ARCADE, 5 SLOANE STREET AND AT ALFRED DUNHILL IN HARRODS AND SELFLEDGES WATCHES ALSO AVAILABLE AT WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND LTD, THE GOLDSMITHS GROUP, HARRODS WATCH DEPARTMENT AND LEADING JEWELLERS

Bishop to confront Muslims

By RUTH GLEDHILL
RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

A BISHOP who believes the Church of England needs to be "converted into the Church of God in England" and that Muslims and other "great powers" should be brought into the Christian fold, has been appointed by the archbishops of Canterbury and York to mobilise the church's outreach.

The Rt Rev Michael Marshall and Canon Michael Green will be bringing their experience of evangelism across the Atlantic to bear in England, where the Decade of Evangelism launched earlier this year has so far made little impact on public life.

In a recent book, *The Gospel Connection*, Bishop Marshall, former bishop of Woolwich in the Southwark diocese, and now director of the Anglican Institute in the US, says the Church of England has not been conspicuous in "evangelistic zeal" and warns that a decade of evangelism "will necessarily involve a decade of confrontation".

He says: "The call to win Islam for Christ is on the agenda, along with other great powers who at the moment reject the claims of Christ."

Oxford-educated Canon Green, professor of New Testament and Evangelism at Regent College, Vancouver, predicted a Methodist-style preaching mission.

Bargain hunters try to tell class from tat

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

THE whole of Yorkshire was at Castle Howard yesterday. So was much of London, Italy and Japan.

The reason for the rise in attendance figures to the impoverished stately home — 2,000 people a day for the past four days — was the preview of the sale of 1,630 lots, many of them junk. The exercise is intended to clear out the attic of the great Vanbrugh building, and to keep the Howard family estate afloat.

On the whole, the Yorkshiremen did not think much of the offerings. They laughed at lot 435, a set of seven bed pans and gaped at a landscape painting by Sebastiano Ricci, tattered and faded, estimated at £4,000-£6,000.

Those from abroad or London were more discerning as they felt the fabrics for quality and pored over the prints. Everyone was calculating their chances of buying a bargain at the sale, which starts today.

With the heritage lobby dissuading their aristocrats from off-loading their most valuable possessions, this is the closest we can get these days to a good old country house sale, the emphasis being on quantity rather than quality. The big question was whether the Brideshead factor, or the glamour associated with Castle Howard since the famous television series was filmed there, still has its magic.

While making their calcula-

Recession kills wildlife park

By DAVID YOUNG

ONE of Britain's dwindling band of wildlife parks closed yesterday, a victim of the recession. The owner of Gullborough Wildlife Park, Northamptonshire is looking for new homes for 400 of its inmates.

Next Saturday the birds and animals. Many of them rare breeds reared at the park, will come under the auctioneer's hammer.

The zoo's owner, Colin Vince, has given up a six-year battle to make the project viable but only once in that time has the venture made a profit. Falling attendances because of the recession made yesterday's closure inevitable. Next

week lots will include llamas, lemurs, porcupines, baboons, a herd of red deer and more than 100 exotic and rare birds. Mr Vince hopes that many will go to other zoos, private collectors and to local people looking for unusual small pets.

He took over the 30-acre zoo in 1985 after breeding tropical birds in a converted shop in West London from which he supplied many zoos.

He placed large expensive animals such as lions and tigers with other zoos and built up a collection of exotic birds and monkeys. Mr Vince also successfully bred several threatened species,

including Lechwe Antelope, and rare birds such as the eagle owl.

Last year, however, only 30,000 visitors came to the zoo, half the break-even figure. "We will try to sell the park as a going concern but nobody in their right mind is going to be interested in a business which consistently loses money," Mr Vince said.

"It is tragic that our zoos are dying out but if the recession continues only a handful will remain in Britain by the end of the century and future generations of children will grow up not seeing what animals look like in the flesh."

"It simply isn't cricket not to make a Will."



Send now for your free copy of this booklet.

"Far too few of us make Wills. In fact only one in three leaves a record of their wishes. The trouble is that the two who don't may seriously increase the distress of those near and dear to them by adding insecurity to sorrow at the time of their death."

"If you haven't yet made a Will, or wish to change one, you may need some helpful advice on how best to go about it. The RLSB's booklet, 'Making a Will', is full of commonsense, it's written in plain English, and it explains what to do next."

"Don't be caught out! Send for the free booklet today."

Complete and return this coupon to:
Brian Johnson, c/o Royal London Society for the Blind,
105 Salisbury Road, London NW6 6RH
Please send me _____ copies of "A Simple Guide to Making a Will"

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms) _____
Address _____
Town _____ Postcode _____
The Royal London Society for the Blind

Father sought after shooting of driver who killed his son

By TIM MILES

THE father of a boy killed two years ago by a hit-and-run lorry driver was being sought by police last night after a shooting incident.

Hospitals and GPs were alerted in the search for Stephen Owen, aged 36, a diabetic, the man who police said was thought to be responsible for the shooting. He was last seen near Whitstable, Kent, early yesterday.

The victim of the shooting, which happened on Saturday night at Kemsley, near Sittingbourne, Kent, was Kevin Taylor, aged 33, who recently served an 18-month jail sentence for causing the death, by reckless driving, of Darren Owen, aged 12, the son of Stephen Owen.

Mr Taylor was shot twice

with a shotgun by a man who drove up to him in a car. His father, who was walking with him, was also injured in the attack. Mr Taylor's condition was said yesterday to be "comfortable" in hospital. His girl friend was discharged after treatment.

Mr Taylor was driving a tipper-truck that ran over Darren Owen in Sittingbourne High Street in October 1989.

It emerged at his trial that he had never passed a driving test, that a provisional driving licence had expired and that he was blind in one eye.

Police said yesterday: "If what witnesses have told us is true, Mr Owen would appear to be responsible for the shooting."

A police spokesman said

that there was concern for Mr Owen's health. As a diabetic, he needed regular supplies of insulin. When he left home on the Isle of Sheppey on Saturday, he had only enough to last until early yesterday.

"If he has not been able to get access to any more insulin, his health could be in serious jeopardy," the spokesman said. Without medication, Mr Owen could lapse into a coma and die.

The spokesman added: "According to his wife, there appeared to be nothing unusual when Mr Owen left home on Saturday. As far as she was aware, he had nothing but the clothes he stood up in, certainly no weapon."

Mr Owen's blue Ford Granada car was found by police yesterday abandoned on a housing estate in Margate, but there was no sign of Mr Owen.

A police spokesman said that Mr Owen was last reported seen by a member of the public who noticed him driving in the Whitstable area early yesterday morning.

"We are anxious to trace Mr Owen and we urge him to get in contact with us," the spokesman said.

After Mr Taylor's trial, Mr Owen described him as a "monster" who had shown no remorse for his son's death. Mr Owen criticised the sentence, saying: "He should have gone down for at least ten years."

Mr Owen's brother-in-law, Vic Davis, yesterday appealed to him to "come home". He said: "Everyone sympathises with the way he feels, but this is not the way to do it."

Parents fight for Gulf burial rights

By KERRY GILL

A SCOTTISH couple, whose son was killed 48 hours after the end of the Gulf war, are still trying to find a suitable resting place for their son's ashes.

Yesterday, as thousands of people all over Britain commemorated Remembrance Day, Thomas Haggerty and his wife, Margaret Anne, had hoped to visit the war graves section of their local cemetery in Glasgow. Their son, Thomas, aged 20, died after stepping on a landmine after the ceasefire, while serving with the 1st Battalion The Royal Scots.

Mr Haggerty said that they had been refused permission to erect a memorial stone in the official war remembrance section of Eastwood cemetery because the War Graves Commission said that only those who died in the two world wars were eligible.

"We have been trying to find a spot to put my son's ashes and erect a stone in his memory. There is a war remembrance section in our local cemetery but we have had no success. My wife was also told that the Gulf conflict was not a war, so the War Graves Commission could not help," said Mr Haggerty, who, with his wife, joined the

Remembrance Day, page 22

Road deaths fall but child casualties remain high

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

ROAD deaths in Britain have fallen to their lowest since 1948, despite a 38 per cent rise in traffic since 1981, according to the latest road safety report by the transport department, published today.

Provisional figures show that deaths fell to 4,655 for the year ending in June 1991, down 18 per cent over the previous year, with serious injuries down 12 per cent, and slight injuries down 8 per cent over the same period. With the Christmas campaign against drink-driving due to begin on December 3, and introduction of tougher measures against drink-drivers and bad drivers coming into effect early next year, the government is on target for reducing the total of road casualties by a third by the year 2000, the report says.

However, although Britain has one of Europe's lowest rates of road deaths per 100,000 population, it has one of the highest rates of child pedestrian casualties. Road safety campaigners have been urging the government to introduce measures designed to reduce that toll.

The 1991 Road Traffic Act will go some way towards meeting those demands. It introduces offences of dangerous driving, and of causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, which carries a maximum five-year prison sentence. The legislation also paves the way for widespread use of cameras to catch drivers jumping traffic lights and breaking speed limits.

Cameras will be installed on motorways and urban roads

and at traffic lights and accident blackspots, and will be moved regularly so that motorists will be unable to tell which areas are watched.

Proposals for random breath testing were rejected due to fears that it could create

resentment among drivers. Ministers insist that the 600,000 breath tests carried out in 1990-1, a 50 per cent increase over the previous 12 months, indicate that police are making full use of existing powers.

Commenting on the road safety report, Jeanne Breen, director of the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety, said: "While these figures look encouraging, it is far too early to know whether they mark the start of a general trend or are a blip due to other factors, such as the recession."

Mrs Breen said: "With a child pedestrian casualty record which is one of the worst in Europe, we cannot look to these figures to tell the whole story. We have told Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, that he can

reduce these casualties quickly and cost-effectively by allocating a minimum of £50 million for local road safety engineering schemes in residential areas where most of these children are injured. Mr Rifkind could reinforce this

initiative by the introduction of random breath testing at special road-side check points, and the widespread implementation of red light and speed cameras, which would provide a further and substantial saving of young lives."

Studies in America have also found that traffic signs with symbols instead of words are much more easily read by the elderly. The studies suggest that an alternative to symbols would be larger letters.

Bert Morris, the AA's highways and traffic manager, says that the govern-

ment must do more to help older drivers if it wants to avoid a big increase in accidents.

The transport department says that motorists over 70 face having to retake the driving test, including an eyesight examination, before they can continue driving, but Mr Morris believes that could be too late for drivers under 70 who already find it difficult on Britain's increasingly congested roads.

He said: "The rapidly increasing numbers of old drivers mean that the proportion of accidents involving them as a group is likely to increase and could become a significant problem in the future."

"Many people will continue to drive well into their old age and over the next 30 years more and more older drivers will be of very advanced years. The road environment must be adapted and improved and a higher level of service and safety."

There are ten million drivers over the age of 55 in Britain. There will be 12 million by the year 2000 and 17 million within 30 years as people live longer and enjoy larger pensions which keep them mobile and able to enjoy motoring.

The rising age of the car driving population brings increased risks. Although 90

per cent of motorists over 55 believe that they drive as well as ever, statistics show that they are three times more likely to be a road accident casualty. Their waning powers are also likely to be tested more than ever with traffic expected to rise by 142 per cent by 2025, putting more strain on their ability to see road signs and react quickly.

Eyesight worsens and reaction times fall quickly over the age of 55, making it harder to deal with fast-moving traffic at junctions. Older drivers cannot turn their heads quickly enough from side to side and are less able to judge the speed of traffic.

Studies in America have also found that traffic signs with symbols instead of words are much more easily read by the elderly. The studies suggest that an alternative to symbols would be larger letters.

Bert Morris, the AA's highways and traffic manager, says that the govern-

ment must do more to help older drivers if it wants to avoid a big increase in accidents.

The transport department says that motorists over 70 face having to retake the driving test, including an eyesight examination, before they can continue driving, but Mr Morris believes that could be too late for drivers under 70 who already find it difficult on Britain's increasingly congested roads.

He said: "The rapidly increasing numbers of old drivers mean that the proportion of accidents involving them as a group is likely to increase and could become a significant problem in the future."

"Many people will continue to drive well into their old age and over the next 30 years more and more older drivers will be of very advanced years. The road environment must be adapted and improved and a higher level of service and safety."



Student boycott: Emma Perry, left, and Julia Ball say they never use union facilities

Students risk ban for refusing to pay union fees

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

TWO students at a Birmingham college face expulsion because they refuse to pay subscriptions to the students' union.

Emma Perry and Julia Ball, both 18, have been ordered to pay the annual fee of £30.40, although they claim that they never use union facilities. Birmingham College of Food, Tourism and Creative Studies has told the students that it will have no choice but to bar them from their courses unless they pay.

Mike Rose, Miss Perry's stepfather, said yesterday: "My daughter is being denied an education simply because she refuses to join a union. It seems they are operating a closed shop. He is threatening to go to court to get the rule overturned. I will take this as far as I can go," he said.

Roger King, Conservative MP for Birmingham Northfield, said: "This is absurd and ridiculous. No one should be obliged to join a union of any kind. Freedom of choice should rise above this unreasonable college policy."

Birmingham's education committee insists that all full-time students at the city's colleges of further education must be members of their students' unions. Fees range from £5 at the Matthew Boulton college to the £30.40 charged at the college, where the two women are studying hair and beauty.

Both paid their subscriptions for two years, but decided on a boycott when the charge was increased. Miss Perry, who pays her way with a part-time job, said: "They're saying, 'If you don't pay the money, you can't come to college. But it's not the college, it's the union. If the money went to the college, I wouldn't mind.'"

David Jones, director of financial services at the college, said: "Unfortunately, this must be paid by every student and we cannot waive it for any reason, because it is a decision

made by elected members of the education authority. If we did, the money would just be taken from our budget and the college would lose out."

Phil Haynes, assistant director of Birmingham's continuing education management support unit, said: "The College of Food has a large union and it was felt that this was an appropriate charge. We feel it is not a lot to ask for the students to contribute towards this service." He added that this was the first case of its kind, and there would be an investigation.

An education department spokesman in London said: "It is entirely up to each local education authority how much each student is charged for union fees. Birmingham does not appear to be acting illegally."

Local authorities pay the union fees of students on degree courses and others attracting mandatory grants, but most students in further education colleges pay their own subscriptions as part of their tuition fee bills.

The principle of compulsory students' union membership was challenged unsuccessfully in the European Court last month. Robert Halfon, an Exeter University graduate, lost a preliminary hearing on the grounds that the students' union was a part of a public institution, rather than a professional association or a trade union, thus removing any possibility that civil liberties were being infringed.

Compulsory membership of local unions and the funding of the National Union of Students are under review by the education department. There has been pressure for reform from Conservative MPs, but a survey of unions suggested that most were cost-effective and acting within strictly defined rules.

Letters, page 17
Education, pages 35, 37

Ship leaves mile-long slick after blast

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

MARINE accident and pollution control officers from the transport department were last night investigating the sinking of a 5,200-tonne Swedish freighter that left an oil slick more than a mile long off the Cleveland coast.

A one-mile exclusion zone for shipping was imposed around the roll-on roll-off vessel, which sank in 130ft of water after four explosions, heard more than 50 miles away. As light faded, only the

tip of the bow of the SK Link One could be seen above the surface after salvage teams lost a five-day fight to put out a fire that began in the engine room.

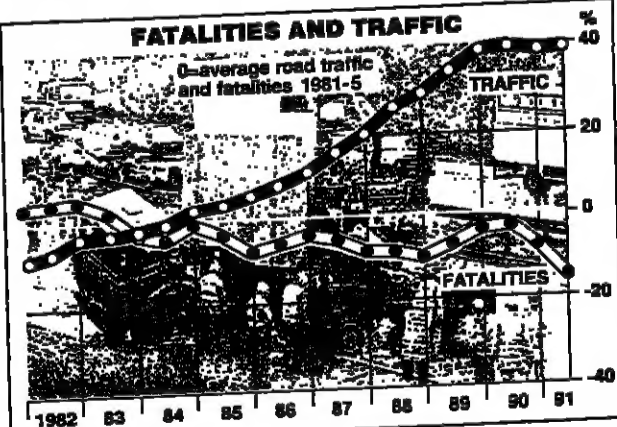
The ship, carrying 8,000 tonnes of timber and wood products, had lain at anchor two miles off Saltburn-by-the-Sea since Tuesday, when the 18-man crew was evacuated, and was finally torn apart when 40 tonnes of sodium chlorate exploded. A transport

department Cessna aircraft with remote sensing devices reported a "rainbow sheen" oil slick more than a mile long and 150 yards wide but strong winds were expected to disperse it without inshore pollution.

The ship had been sprayed for five days by the salvage tug Lady Josephine, which received slight blast damage when the freighter blew apart at 3am yesterday. A spokesman for the Tyne-Tees coastguard

said: "The tug was damaged and it's very fortunate no one aboard was hurt. They were pretty startled though. The explosion was reported by craft 50 miles away."

Michael Lacey, managing director of the salvager, United Towing of Hull, said: "The limited firefighting efforts were hampered by severe weather and the presence of sodium chlorate, as well as by the ro-ro type of vessel which can flood and capsize."



reduce these casualties quickly and cost-effectively by allocating a minimum of £50 million for local road safety engineering schemes in residential areas where most of these children are injured. Mr Rifkind could reinforce this

initiative by the introduction of random breath testing at special road-side check points, and the widespread implementation of red light and speed cameras, which would provide a further and substantial saving of young lives."

He said: "The rapidly increasing numbers of old drivers mean that the proportion of accidents involving them as a group is likely to increase and could become a significant problem in the future."

"Many people will continue to drive well into their old age and over the next 30 years more and more older drivers will be of very advanced years. The road environment must be adapted and improved and a higher level of service and safety."

There are ten million drivers over the age of 55 in Britain. There will be 12 million by the year 2000 and 17 million within 30 years as people live longer and enjoy larger pensions which keep them mobile and able to enjoy motoring.

The rising age of the car driving population brings increased risks. Although 90

per cent of motorists over 55 believe that they drive as well as ever, statistics show that they are three times more likely to be a road accident casualty. Their waning powers are also likely to be tested more than ever with traffic expected to rise by 142 per cent by 2025, putting more strain on their ability to see road signs and react quickly.

Eyesight worsens and reaction times fall quickly over the age of 55, making it harder to deal with fast-moving traffic at junctions. Older drivers cannot turn their heads quickly enough from side to side and are less able to judge the speed of traffic.

Studies in America have also found that traffic signs with symbols instead of words are much more easily read by the elderly. The studies suggest that an alternative to symbols would be larger letters.

Bert Morris, the AA's highways and traffic manager, says that the govern-

ment must do more to help older drivers if it wants to avoid a big increase in accidents.

The transport department says that motorists over 70 face having to retake the driving test, including an eyesight examination, before they can continue driving, but Mr Morris believes that could be too late for drivers under 70 who already find it difficult on Britain's increasingly congested roads.

He said: "The rapidly increasing numbers of old drivers mean that the proportion of accidents involving them as a group is likely to increase and could become a significant problem in the future."

"Many people will continue to drive well into their old age and over the next 30 years more and more older drivers will be of very advanced years. The road environment must be adapted and improved and a higher level of service and safety."

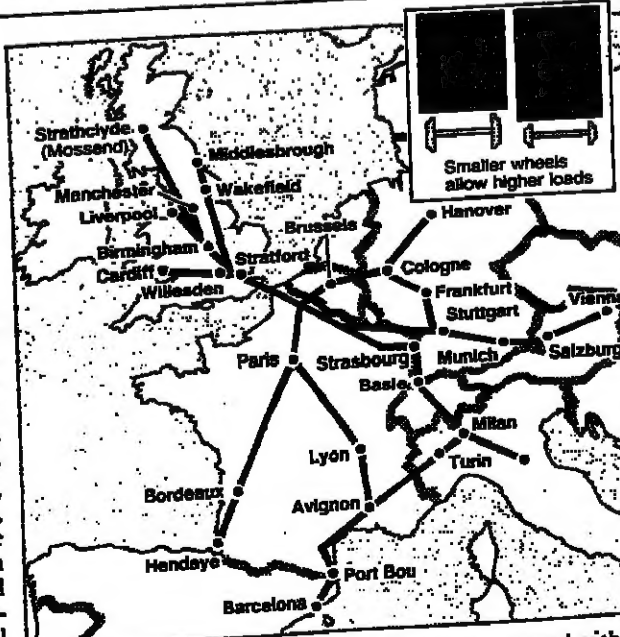
BR names final link for freight

By MICHAEL DYNES

BRITISH Rail will announce today the site of the final freight terminal linking British manufacturing industry with key destinations in continental Europe when the Channel tunnel opens in June 1993.

BR is expected to build the new £40 million Strathclyde freight terminal at Mossend, rather than at Hillington, which will help to offset the effects of the steel closures in the region. The new site will complete a £400 million regional network of nine national freight terminals designed to provide fast, efficient, and regular services to 20 destinations in Europe from the day the Channel tunnel opens.

The combined road-rail terminals, which promise to reduce lorry journeys by up to 400,000 each year, will give BR its first competitive advantage over the road network since the advent of the motorway. Railfreight Distribution, BR's freight sector, is planning up to 35 trains in



each direction a day, with more if needed.

The network of terminals, which will be located at Wakefield, Manchester, Birmingham, Willesden and Stratford in London, Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Cardiff and Mossend, will cut journey times between Britain's main manufacturing centres and their prime continental markets.

Journey times between Glasgow and Paris will be reduced to 23 hours, compared with 36 hours by road, and London to Munich to 22 hours (42 by road).

To answer criticisms of Britain's incompatibility with European loading gauges, which govern height and width, BR plans to build 3,500 freight wagons with smaller wheels, lowering the height of loading platforms by the six inches needed to accommodate European freight.

BEFORE FATHER
CHRISTMAS GOES
DOWN YOUR
CHIMNEY, HE'LL BE
GOING DOWN
BROMPTON ROAD.



Harrods famous Father Christmas parade will be making its way down Brompton Road at 9.30am this Saturday. In keeping with Harrods 'Christmas Pageant' theme, Father Christmas will ride in a four-in-hand horsedrawn Landau surrounded by medieval characters, including jugglers, fire-eaters, knights in armour, stilt walkers and a colourful group of wandering minstrels playing medieval music on instruments such as bagpipes, shawms, citrins and curtals. Even Robin Hood will be there. The parade will reach Harrods Door 7 in Brompton Road by 10am when Father Christmas and his friends will make their way up to The Toy Kingdom on the Fourth Floor. In preparation for going down your chimney.

Harrods Ltd., Knightsbridge, SW1X 7XL. Tel: 071-730 1234.

Harrods
KNIGHTSBRIDGE

European law men meet on drugs unit

By STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE first steps towards the creation of a European drugs intelligence unit will be taken tomorrow when Interpol delegates and customs officers meet in Brussels for a two-day conference on improving international co-operation. The unit, first suggested by Britain, could be operational by the mid-1990s.

Decisions taken at the conference, chaired by Douglas Tweedle, head of customs investigations in Britain, will be passed to the EC summit at Maastricht next month. The unit will use computers to link dozens of agencies across Europe. It may prove to be the first of a number of pan-European police groups, including a European police agency suggested by the Germans.

The idea of a drugs unit was first proposed by Douglas Hurd when he was home secretary. Britain backs the need for greater co-operation because of the mounting evidence that traffickers have to be met by concerted international effort.

Haughey reshuffles cabinet after victory

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT



Safe again: a jubilant Charles Haughey leaving the Dublin meeting

CHARLES Haughey, the Irish prime minister, was preparing to reshuffle his cabinet last night after another Houdini-style escape, from perhaps the most concerted move to defeat him from within Fianna Fáil during his 12 years as the party's leader.

It was in the early hours of yesterday, at the conclusion of a 15-hour Fianna Fáil parliamentary party meeting involving 104 speeches, that news of Mr Haughey's fourth resounding triumph over detractors within his own ranks, swept through a still wide-awake Dublin.

Outside the gates of Leinster House, venue of the meeting, hundreds of the Haughey faithful burst into song as word of victory spread. The no-confidence motion had been decisively repulsed by 55 votes to 22. Chanting for "Charlie" turned into ugly scenes as Mr Haughey's would-be flayers ran the gauntlet on their way home to bed and the mob pounded on car roofs. "Here's another one," the drunken voice bellowed. "Get rid of yourself will ya," another shouted.

Yesterday, the politicians mounted a predictable damage limitation exercise, saying in interviews that the air had now been cleared and that

Fianna Fáil could finally tear itself away from division over personality politics and concentrate on government.

Immediately after the meeting, an exhausted Mr Haughey professed himself happy and satisfied with the outcome and unconcerned that 22 Fianna Fáil deputies had voted openly against him. He praised the way that his opponents, led by Albert Reynolds, the former finance minister, whom Mr Haughey sacked on Thursday, had handled the debate, noting that they had all said that they would stand behind him if he should stay prime minister.

Mr Haughey refused to be drawn about his plans to step down. He said two weeks ago that he would resign when he felt that the time was right. This weekend, he left open the possibility, as Mr Reynolds had feared, that he might try to lead the party into the next election, scheduled for 1994.

Mr Haughey's victory may have been emphatic, but his position is probably weaker than ever before. Many deputies refused to vote against him because, early in the meeting, by 44 votes to 33, the Haughey camp secured an open ballot on the confidence motion. Others supported him out of sympathy, while the

many dark horses vying for the succession chose not to side with Mr Reynolds so as to show loyalty to the leader.

However, as an unrepentant Mr Reynolds said yesterday, there was no serious disagreement among deputies that Mr Haughey should go. "Most people said 'It's time for change'," he said. "It was only a question of when." Mr Reynolds clearly hopes Mr Haughey will bow out sooner rather than later, possibly before the next party conference, in March, and declared himself happy to be returning to the back benches to prepare for a leadership battle.

Mr Haughey's critics in the Irish media condemned what they saw as his selfish refusal to relinquish power. Commentators argued that he is sacrificing the stability of the nation for his ambitions.

The political correspondent of the *Sunday Tribune* declared Mr Haughey's victory the most pointless of his career, saying: "It is pointless in terms of political power, for that, apart from the immediate euphoria of last night's success, has been trimmed to the bone. It is, if it works out, a victory only for the dignity of Charles Haughey, a chance to depart from his leadership of Fianna Fáil without a knife protruding from his back."

Mr Reynolds, in his speech to the meeting, described by a Haughey loyalist as a "savage attack" on the leader, alleged dirty tricks by the party against him. He claimed that he had been under surveillance and accused the government press office of a disinformation campaign against him. In response, the party chairman ordered that the claims be investigated by a team including Mr Reynolds.

Mr Haughey's victory will be assessed today by the Progressive Democrats, the junior coalition partners in the government, who, despite their distaste for Mr Haughey, appeared unlikely to threaten the government's future after so resounding a victory.

Tomorrow, Mr Haughey is expected to accept the resignations of three junior ministers who voted against him and to reshuffle the cabinet, bringing in loyalists to replace Mr Reynolds and Pádraig Flynn, the environment minister sacked on Friday.

Suspects held after firebomb deaths

Police were questioning several people last night about the death of a mother and son in a petrol bomb attack on their home in a Protestant area near Belfast. Kathleen Lundy, aged 40, and Colin Lundy, aged 16, died in their beds in a fire started by at least two bombs.

The family had suffered a long campaign of intimidation and threats, relatives and neighbours said. Mrs Lundy had married a Catholic 20 years ago and although they had divorced she had brought up her children as Catholics. Loyalist extremists had doubted threats to petrol bomb the house, in Glengormley, on a nearby wall. Mrs Lundy's mother, Irene Bleakley, said: "Kathleen was frightened, but she was tough and wouldn't let them force her out."

Another son, Gerard, aged 19, escaped the fire on Saturday by jumping from an upstairs window. He was in hospital yesterday with cuts and burns. Police said they had had several arrests.

Prisoner flees

Police were hunting a convicted armed robber who escaped from a clinic near Birmingham on Saturday. Paul Tipping, aged 30, an inmate at Winson Green prison, was being treated for self-inflicted injuries.

Hunt protest

More than 50 hunt saboteurs tried to disrupt a meeting of the Quorn in the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire.

Death crash

Three people were killed and a woman was critically injured in a two-car crash on the A350 at Semley, Wiltshire.

Mill closure

A cotton mill at Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, opened in 1784 by Sir Richard Arkwright, closes today with the loss of 97 jobs.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly National Savings Premium Bond prize draw are: £100,000, number 11HW 589177 (value of holding £3,650, winner lives in West Sussex); £50,000, 3ZTF 044051 (£502, Keady); £25,000, 34AL 988934 (£10,000, Oxford).

Introducing the Canofile age of office filing

The bad old days



Then... Weight-lifting, like it or not

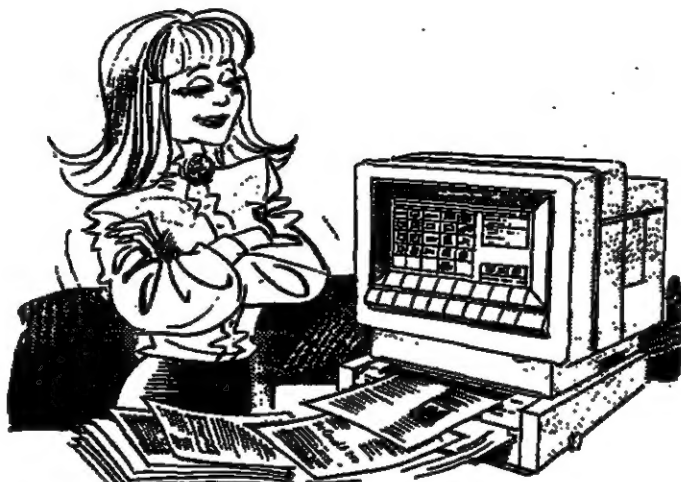
With the new Canofile



Now... 13,000 pages in the palm of your hand



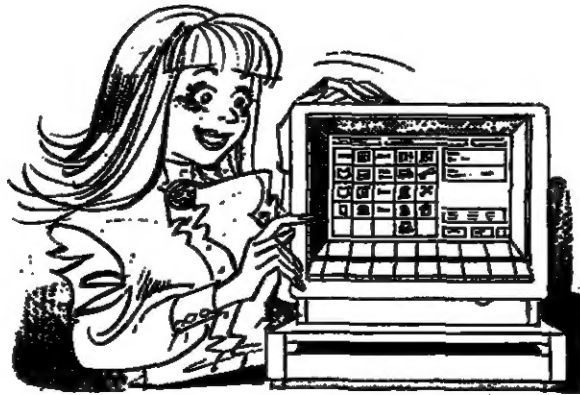
Then... Tedious but necessary



Now... 40 pages per minute scanned automatically



Then... Retrieval acrobatics



Now... 100 self-defined index categories

Now there's a clever new electronic way to file documents - Canon's new Canofile 250 which fits on your desktop easily. Canofile scans and stores up to 40 pages a minute. Each Magneto Optical disk holds the equivalent of 13,000 A4 pages, and when it's full you just add another, so

system capacity is infinite. Need a document? Index Cell, cross-referencing and Wild Card allow you to find it easily. You can retrieve it, even view and print it out in seconds. Canofile is the start of a new age in document filing. For more information, complete and return the coupon today.

Please tell me more about the CI 250.

Name: _____
Position: _____
Company: _____
Department: _____

Address: _____
Postcode: _____ Telephone: _____
TO: Canon (UK) LTD, Information Systems Division, Unit 1A, The Fleming Centre, Fleming Way, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 2NN. Telephone: 0293-361132. Or fax 0293-533558.

CI 250 Tim

Canon
Canofile 250
Desktop Electronic Filing System

New Bar chairman wants judges to retire much earlier

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Lord Chancellor will face renewed pressure to impose a much earlier retirement age for Britain's judges and to advertise all senior judicial posts when the new chairman of the Bar, Gareth Williams, QC, takes over at the end of this year.

Mr Williams told *The Times* that initially judges should be made to retire at 65 - "let's proceed step by step". He pointed out, however, that civil servants, including the director of public prosecutions, bow out at 60.

He also wants senior judicial posts advertised. "What is the sensible distinction between a circuit judge, who can write in and ask for appointment, and a High Court judge, who cannot?"

"What is the reason a circuit judge can be retired at 72 and a High Court judge at 75?" He added that those retirement ages were purely notional. Many judges went on sitting well past retirement age.

Mr Williams, aged 50, who can claim to be the first Welsh-speaking Bar chairman (although he is no rugby fan), is likely to continue the process begun by outgoing chairman, Anthony Scrivenor, QC, of radicalising the Bar and of ridding it of a privileged, plumed-in-mouth image.

He favours a judicial appointments commission to advise the Lord Chancellor on appointing judges (but not with public hearings), wider consultation and advertisement of posts, and the use, perhaps, of psychological tests to see if judges are temperamentally suited to the job.

"Our judiciary is of an extremely high quality and they do a very difficult job. But we have got to widen the net a lot more. There's a lot to be said for encouraging people at the bottom end."

One way to test aptitude for judicial office, he says, is to give people a stint as a stipendiary magistrate for three weeks. If successful, they could then be appointed immediately as assistant recorders, the first rung on the judicial ladder. This would help women and those from ethnic minorities to move up more quickly.

Like Mr Scrivenor, Mr Williams was not educated at a public school (he went to Rhyll

grammar school, then to Cambridge, where he took a first in law; was called to the Bar in 1965 and became a QC in 1978. From 1986 to 1989, he was leader of the Wales and Chester circuit.

Like his predecessor, too, he comes from the activist grassroots section of the Bar that, five years ago, challenged the rule of the so-called "fat cats" and forced an overhaul of the Bar's governing body to make it more democratic and representative of the rank and file.

Mr Williams, whose own practice has been mixed civil and criminal (he acted for the defence in the Jeremy Thorpe



Williams wants senior judicial posts advertised

trial and for the miners accused of murdering a taxi driver in the last miners' strike), wants a reform of the appeals system.

He favours an independent commission to take over from Home Office officials the task of sifting and referring alleged miscarriages of justice to the Court of Appeal. He also wants the court itself to have full research facilities with legally qualified researchers seconded to it.

He is critical, too, of the way the Court of Appeal often sits with only one appeal judge and two High Court judges. "I don't see why judges at first instance should be sitting in the Court of Appeal."

He wants the public to see that people such as himself with no connections in the law (his father was a school-teacher) have made it to the top. He dismisses the standard trappings of the Bar such as wigs as an "irrelevance", but he favours the retention of gowns, "otherwise people will start appearing in court in shorts".

Thomas Hardy village fumes over 40ft tip

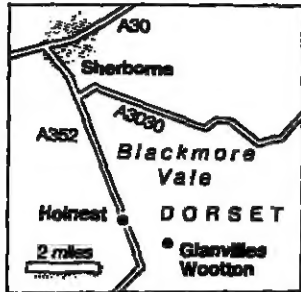
By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

WHEN Thomas Hardy stood on High Stoy hill on an autumn afternoon a century ago and looked north into Blackmore Vale he saw "woodlands interspersed with apple orchards". Thanks to Dorset county council, the view is about to change.

Using powers to give itself planning permission, the county council is about to embark on the construction of a 40ft-high hill, 15 acres across, to cover half a million cubic metres of rubbish.

The site chosen, at Holnest, is a few hundred yards from the setting of Little Hintock, the fictional village in which Hardy's *Woodlanders*, Giles Winterbourne and Grace Melbury lived.

Where Winterbourne once cut saplings for coppicework, county council excavators will scoop out the Oxford clays of the valley bottom and begin a



process known as "land raising" to take refuse from Sherborne, six miles away.

At a public meeting this week, county planners and engineers will attempt to calm the fears of the villagers of Holnest and neighbouring Glanvilles Wootton about the smell, lorries and chemicals produced by the dump.

The council insists that the tip will be "state of the art", lined with polythene, fitted with a water purification plant and designed to prevent methane and other gases escaping. Nets will keep seagulls at bay.

Whatever the tip looks like, it has already divided at least one family. Derek Powell, the farmer who sold the land to the county council at auction for £78,500 18 months ago, has not spoken to his brother Ray since then.

Ray owns the land next to the site and his daughter

Dawn and son-in-law, Martin Preston, had planned to open a nursery there. Now they are devoting much of the energy to fighting the dump.

As the council presses ahead with its plans, the campaigners, who have formed a group called Holnest Against the Rubbish Tip (HART), have called in wildlife experts to examine the area.

Their latest discovery of great crested newts living in a pond on the site together with three types of orchid will raise the temperature of the debate.

Carolyn Howard-Johnston, a founder of HART, accuses the county council of failing to plan waste disposal properly in one of Britain's most attractive counties. "They happened upon this site because it was on the market. It was a speculative purchase and now they are trying to justify it as if it was an ideal choice, which it is not. It is about the worst place imaginable," she said.

David Hutchinson, the county surveyor, admits that the purchase of the site was speculative but says the county had been looking for a new landfill site for nearly a decade. "This is a beautiful county. Whatever we do with waste, someone will be upset. But the same people who complain must accept that they are generating waste in their own homes, which has to go somewhere," he said.

"Even if we incinerate there is still about 25 per cent waste left at the end of the process and that has to go somewhere." He says that the site will be screened by a wood on two sides and earth banks topped with a hedge. It was chosen because it is on impermeable clay and close to the main A road from Sherborne to Dorchester.

The villagers reject talk of tree screening. They say the planners seem to have forgotten that leaves fall in autumn.

Clive Jesty, chairman of Holnest parish council, keeps hens in the next field. "How can you screen a thing like that? It will be a huge artificial hill as high as the trees and they cannot stop the noise or the smell," he said.

EC ban on Halcion demanded

A British ban on Halcion, the world's most widely prescribed sleeping pill, should be extended throughout the European Community, doctors say in the fortnightly *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, published today.

The withdrawal last month of Halcion and similar medicines containing triazolam was recommended by the government's Committee on the Safety of Medicines because of evidence that it could cause serious psychiatric side-effects.

The bulletin welcomes the withdrawal and says it regrets that the action has not been supported by the EC's committee for proprietary medicinal products, which has deferred a decision on the drug. However, it criticises the abrupt manner of the withdrawal and says that a "calmer, more gradual and less secretive process" would have served the public better.

Man found dead

Mark Amston, aged 20, of Caernarvon, Gwynedd, was found hanged the day after having his pit bull terrier put down because he had said he could not afford the third party insurance required for it under the Dangerous Dogs Act.

Drug arrests

Police arrested 20 people and recovered drugs, a machete, a pickaxe and clubs after intercepting convoys of up to 60 vehicles heading from Cheltenham to an acid house party in Oxford.

Poison alert

Police and supermarkets have been alerted after a package containing pre-packed bacon, rat poison and a syringe, plus instructions for mixing them, was sent to a house in Lincoln.

Climber dies

Hamish Charles Cameron, aged 21, of Goonhavern, Cornwall, was killed after falling 300ft while climbing in Snowdonia with a party from Brunel University, Uxbridge.

Spoof censured

The Samaritans organisation has condemned a Liverpool University student newspaper after it ran a spoof agony column advising readers how to commit suicide.

Light bulb lasts for 53 years

By TIM MILES

IN THE beginning there was light, and 53 years later there was still light coming from the same electric bulb on the Isle of Wight.

The Southern Electricity Board, intrigued by mounting evidence of unexpected luminous longevity, has challenged its 2.5 million customers to come up with the oldest electric light bulb on record.

The winner will receive as a prize something which would appear at first sight to be superfluous to their needs: a free supply of energy-saving light bulbs.

It began when one of the board's customers on the Isle of Wight, Jim Richardson, told staff at his local electricity board shop that the bulb which first illuminated his lavatory 53 years ago was still going strong. The search has already suggested that Mr Richardson's is a mere strippling among light bulbs.

Extravagant claims are being made for others said to have winked on and off in cupboards, under stairs, in other lavatories and bouncing around in electricians' boxes for far longer.

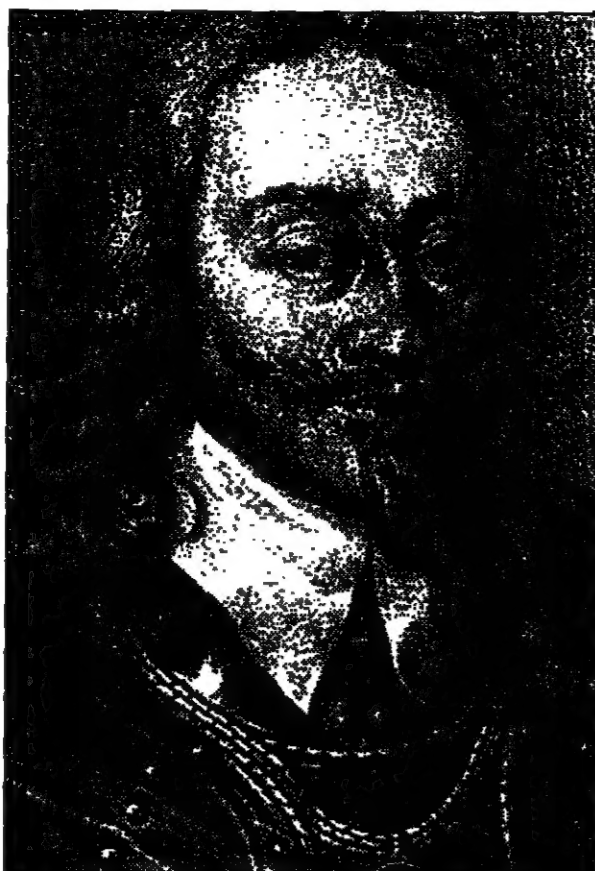
Leading contenders for the prize at present include Gladys Allport, aged 88, from Oxford, who has a 57-year-old bulb which she bought from the city's Woolworth store. "It cost me sixpence then and I've certainly had my money's worth, using it every day in my pantry," she said. "They don't seem to make them like that any more."

Even greater claims are made by Ron Brown, a Southern Electricity Board employee, who reckons his bulb could be 70 years old.

But then his specimen has had an easier life: it was installed in the Twenties on top of an organ in a church in Crouch End, north London, and was flashed during weddings to warn the organist that the bride was ready to walk down the aisle.

Mr Brown, aged 60, from Stubbington, near Fareham, Hampshire, rescued the bulb and now keeps it wrapped in cotton wool in a tin box. "But it still lights up," he said. "They must have made them better then."

Weapons of war exhibition to evoke strife of 1642



Charles I: his gilt armour will be on public display away from the Tower of London for the first time

KING Charles I's gilt armour, the finest Stuart armour made, is to be the centrepiece of a travelling exhibition sponsored by *The Times* to celebrate the 350th anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War. The armour has never been on public display outside the Tower of London.

The exhibition is the first touring display to be mounted in Britain by the Royal Armouries, England's oldest museum.

The armouries' collections at the Tower and at Littlecote House in Berkshire include the finest surviving Civil War material. With the help of *The Times* the cream of those collections will next year be put on show in towns and cities that played an important part in the events of 1642, as king and Parliament manoeuvred, skirmished and joined battle for power.

More than 60 exhibits have been chosen for the travelling display. They include the armour worn by both Cavaliers and Roundheads, illustrating how similar most of the troops on both sides appeared. Weapons used by cavalry and infantry, including pikes up to 18 ft long, will provide a vivid impression of how

A display of some of the finest relics of the Civil War will be taken on tour next year to mark the conflict's 350th anniversary. Robin Young writes

17th-century battles were fought.

The exhibition will include two working model cannon cast at the end of the 1630s for Charles II as Prince of Wales, and culverins, drakes and sakers, which were the siege and field weapons of the time.

From April 11 to May 31, the exhibition will be at the Town Docks Museum, Hull, the town where in April 1642 Sir John Hotham denied Charles I entry to prevent the magazine, the most important in the country after the Tower of London, falling into the king's hands.

From June 6 to July 26 the exhibition will move to the Whitefriars Museum, Coventry, where Charles's attack was repulsed with the aid of townswomen who took to the town walls wielding herculean clubs. Charles's cannonballs breached the walls of the friary, now the Whitefriars Museum, supposedly killing some of the inmates.

The exhibition will be at

the Castle Museum in Nottingham from August 2 to September 20, coinciding in its stay there with the anniversary of the official date for the start of the Civil War, which is taken as being August 22, 1642, the day on which Charles raised his royal standard at Nottingham.

From September 26, 1992, to January 3, 1993, the exhibition will be in the Foregate Museum at Worcester, the city where King Charles's cousin, Prince Rupert, achieved his first cavalry victory over the parliamentarian forces. From January 9 to March 28, 1993, the display will be at the Corinium Museum, Cirencester, a town which Rupert took by storm, imprisoning 1,200 Parliamentarians in the nearby church.

Although designed to commemorate the outbreak of the war and to explain what was at issue and how the battles were won or lost, the exhibition follows the civil war story to the end. The final exhibits in what

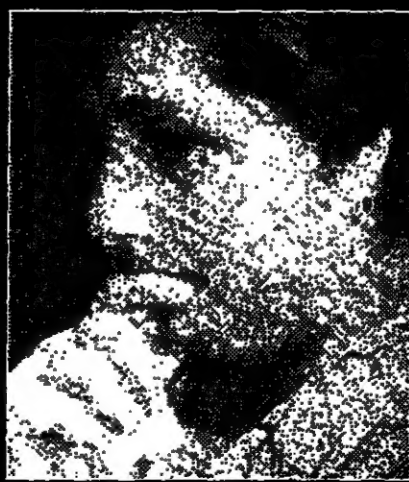
promises to be one of the most memorable historical exhibitions in this country are the buff coat believed to have belonged to the regicide Colonel Francis Hacker, an axe head retrieved from the Thames, and the mortuary sword that is believed to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell.

Guy Wilson, master of the armories at the Tower of London, said: "We have long wanted to send travelling exhibitions to smaller museums around the country. Through the good offices of *The Times* we have got the first travelling exhibition on the road. We hope it will be the first of many."

Simon Jenkins, editor of *The Times*, said: "The 300th anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War was deliberately unmarked because at that time Britain was fighting for its liberty in the second world war. Fifty years on is no bad time to be recalling the principles of liberty over which the Civil War was fought, a war as crucial politically as it was militarily dramatic."

"*The Times* is delighted to be sponsoring this touring exhibition commemorating an often misunderstood turning point in British history."

Who was getting hurt most during the Gulf War?



'HOME FIRES': It wasn't only the soldiers who faced the horrors of war. The wives and mothers may have stayed behind last January but they faced their own anguish and fears, heightened by live TV coverage of the front line hostilities. This programme follows the lives of some of these women and their tension and uncertainty as the air strikes began. To see how they coped, watch 'Cutting Edge' tonight. In this new season of documentaries we look at the many different worlds that make up Britain today. It's fascinating viewing made compulsive by the fact that these worlds are inhabited by our neighbours. Every Monday at 9pm we draw back the curtain.

CUTTING EDGE.

KEEP AN EYE ON 4 9PM. MONDAYS.

Magic Johnson hailed for his heroism

Star refocuses US attention on Aids

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

FOR the second time in a month, the American psyche has been jolted by one of those moments of trauma which, it is said, marks a turning point in the nation's collective consciousness.

The first was the Judge Clarence Thomas hearing in the Senate, a psychodrama about sex and race which, at least for now, has transformed the way men and women behave towards each other at work. The latest was the announcement by Earvin "Magic" Johnson, the Los Angeles basketball star and widely popular sportsman, that he had been infected with the Aids virus.

This was an event which has transcended sports or the youth culture of inner cities which venerates the gentlemanly Mr Johnson as the greatest role model of the age. This was the moment that the United States changed its attitude to Aids. The impact of Rock Hudson's affliction had been mild in comparison. If Magic, the model of cleanliness and grace, could have the virus, then anyone could. "For most Americans, a decade of thinking of Aids as amorphous and remote has come to an abrupt end," said the *Los Angeles Times*.

Yesterday, four days after Mr Johnson's announcement, younger Americans could still talk of little else. As disbelief gave way to mourning, congregations prayed for Mr

Johnson and crowds at matches stood in silence. Again and again, Americans resorted to the country's yardstick of shock — President Kennedy's assassination.

Tom Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles, said he felt as if he had been "hit in the stomach by a 300lb hammer". President Bush, in Europe, was being asked to pronounce on



Press support: New York rallies behind Johnson

Mr Johnson almost as much as on matters of state. He hailed Mr Johnson's heroism but took the opportunity to condemn the disruptive behaviour of extreme "Aids activists". The *Boston Globe* compared the shock to the moment when the space shuttle Challenger exploded in 1986.

The reaction has gone far beyond the hyperbole of sports commentators. The *New York Times*, a sober-minded newspaper, said that

Mr Johnson "broke the nation's heart" on Thursday. The way he had announced his infection, which he indicated had been acquired through sex with a woman, had shamed Mr Bush, "whose silence has allowed this plague to disappear from the national agenda", it said. "Mr Johnson ... is now filling a presidential vacuum. The nation can be thankful for his bravery."

Mr Johnson, who is aged 32 and was recently married, has now committed himself to spreading awareness of the dangers of Aids, which has killed 125,000 Americans. Some 1.5 million Americans are believed to carry the virus. Health officials have lately been sounding the alarm over the failure of American teenagers to take precautions against the disease. There was a consensus among health experts and commentators that Mr Johnson's announcement would shake the young out of their apathy, as well as parents who were reluctant to broach the subject of "safe sex" practices.

Race is a factor in the Johnson trauma. The news has been particularly devastating among the young blacks who have worshipped Mr Johnson as a man who has mixed greatness in his field with modesty unattained by drugs or other vices. The *New York Times* said childhood had ended for tens of thousands of youngsters.

Hong Kong deportations will go on

FROM JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

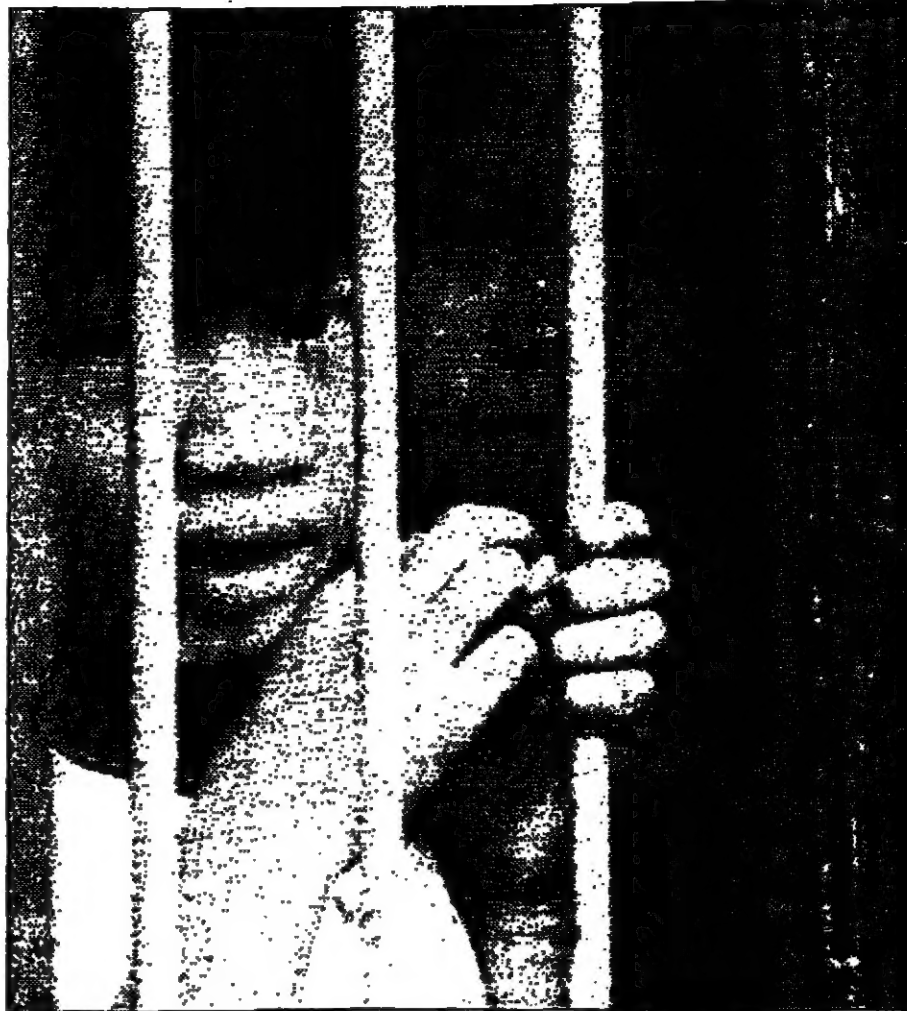
HONG Kong is determined to continue deporting Vietnamese boat people in spite of allegations of police brutality and a growing international outcry over the amount of force used at the weekend on the first group repatriated from the colony since December 1989.

Officials are planning the next deportations for late this month or early next. But, as news broke last night that one of the deportees had been arrested by the Vietnamese government on charges of murder and theft, Hong Kong government spokesmen rejected allegations that others, including a pregnant woman, had been beaten by police.

News cameras recorded the scenes on Saturday as police bundled men and wailing women on to a chartered cargo aircraft. Eight policemen overpowered one man and carried him on board. Another was carried kicking and struggling with a baby in his arms. Another was led up the ramp in handcuffs.

A few, including women, stripped to their underwear to protest against their deportation. But the women were wrapped in blankets, partly to cover them and partly to prevent them struggling as they were carried on to the aircraft. One woman appeared to be unconscious as she was carried to the plane.

Clinton Leeks, the Hong Kong government refugee co-ordinator, said the operation had been a success and



Behind bars: two young Vietnamese girls, among the 59 people deported from Hong Kong on Saturday, peering through a window at a transit centre in Hanoi

that two women had been given Valium, he said any sedation would have been given by a doctor "absolutely, emphatically clearly, for medical reasons" and not for security reasons.

Hong Kong television last night broadcast claims by deportees filmed in a reception centre in Hanoi. They said they had been kicked, beaten and put under sedation against their will.

Filipinos brace for new storm

Ormoc — As victims of tropical storm Thelma, the Philippines' worst natural disaster, began to rebuild their shattered lives, a new tropical storm with winds of 115 mph threatened the country yesterday (Abby Tan writes).

Tropical storm Seth is expected to hit the main island of Luzon in the next few days. President Aquino visited Ormoc city, on the west coast of Leyte province in the central Philippines yesterday amid allegations that the government had connived at the logging which is partly blamed for the disastrous floods that accompanied the storm.

Shortly before Mrs Aquino arrived a few bodies which had been left unattended on the streets for days were taken away. Residents cleared debris from their damaged homes, some now without roofs, or trudged through two ft of mud to buy petrol and water. Long queues formed at market places for petroleum products but officials say there is no food shortage. The death toll has reached 5,400.

Joanna Pitman, page 16

Ceasefire troops fly to Cambodia

Phnom Penh — Two plane-loads of Australian troops arrived here yesterday to become the first United Nations ceasefire observers deployed on the ground in Cambodia. Their mission is to monitor the fragile Cambodian truce (James Fringle writes).

The 40 Australian soldiers, wearing UN blue berets, arrived eight days later than scheduled because of disputes over whether an Australian or French officer would command them and whether the English or French language would be used. An Australian commander has been appointed and both languages will be used.

Zambians clash
Lusaka — Police prevented serious violence when hundreds of supporters of Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party clashed outside their headquarters with members of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy as the defeated president emerged. (AFP)

Tonic kills 185

Delhi — The number of people killed by drinking a cheap herbal tonic laced with raw alcohol has risen to 185 in Delhi and may go as high as 215, the Press Trust of India said. Other victims have lost their sight or suffered kidney damage. Police have arrested 90 people and seized 67,000 bottles of the brew. (Reuters)

Ozone claim

McMurdo Sound — A hole in the ozone which appears in the Antarctic in the southern spring is deepening, and similar holes may be found soon in non-polar regions, according to international scientists, who claim that more than half the ozone over Antarctica disappears between October and December. (Reuters)

Beatles auction

Atlanta — An acoustic guitar used by John Lennon is expected to fetch up to \$300,000 (£170,000) in an auction of Beatles artefacts in Atlanta next weekend. Other items include a harmonica Lennon used in recording the group's first album, a lighter, letters, autographed photographs and gold records. (AP)

Korea's nuclear threat alarms US

BY MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON AND DAVID WATTS

RICHARD Cheney, the American defence secretary, gave a warning at the weekend that Third World countries with aggressive nuclear ambitions, such as North Korea, could benefit from the breakup of the Soviet Union by acquiring nuclear scientists, weapons and equipment.

The disintegrating Soviet Union had 30,000 nuclear warheads, he said. "The thing I'm really concerned about would be the possibility ... that that will result in dissemination of knowledge about weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, in the form of individuals who've got technical expertise going to work for other countries and possibly even the flow of some of those weapons themselves to third parties," he added.

The Soviet Union's economic deterioration "enhances the possibility that the kind of chaotic situation may develop where there'll be an even greater incentive for people to allow the spread of that capability than has been true before," Mr Cheney said, for the first time expressing the administration's anxiety.

North Korea yesterday negated the latest attempt to defuse the nuclear impasse on the Korean peninsula. Rejecting the declaration late last week that South Korea would no longer countenance nuclear weapons on its soil, Pyongyang described the offer as "insignificant" and portrayed President Roh of South Korea as a "servant" of the United States and the gesture as a trick to attract public attention.

Mr Roh said on television

on Friday: "The Republic of Korea will use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, and will not manufacture, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons. Now there can be no reason or justification for North Korea to develop nuclear weapons or evade international inspection of its facilities."

China is also believed to have been trying to deflect President Kim Il Sung of North Korea from any intention he may have of trying one last desperate bid to unify the peninsula by force before he leaves the political scene. When he arrived for a visit last month, the Chinese welcome he was accorded was appropriately warm for the leader of one of the world's few remaining hardline communist governments. But when he left the atmosphere was distinctly cool, leading to speculation that there had been disagreement over nuclear weapons.

British test, page 1
Letter, page 17



Kim Il Sung: may yet try to unify Korea by force

PEKING NOTEBOOK by Catherine Sampson

China liberates cabbages

Peking's pedestrians are facing their annual obstacle course as the pavements disappear under piles of cabbage several feet high. In a city where families buy more than 600m of leafy greens at once, the winter cabbage season brings excitement on a scale rarely observed in connection with vegetables.

The *Peking Daily* is scoured by market-goers for news of their favourite vegetable. This year the paper was so carried away by the arrival of the cabbages that it compared their arrival in the market place to young brides meeting their in-laws for the first time.

For Chinese, the main attraction of the *dabaicai* (literally "big white cabbage"), is its extremely low price. But this year the humble cabbage, which until now has been at the

centre of the command economy, is the subject of a daring experiment with the free market. For the first time the official cabbage slogan is "free choice".

The good-hearted vegetables were so moved by the state's reform of the cabbage system, *Peking Daily* reported with straight face, that they had reacted by growing especially plump and succulent for their first foray into the free market.

A cartoon strip, *Peking People in New York*, is to become China's new soap opera. This moral tale about the evils of Western capitalism, only thinly disguised as fiction, is soon to graduate from a Peking newspaper to being broadcast on radio throughout the country.

The plot follows a Chinese couple as they venture into new lives in the United

States, everywhere meeting abuse and exploitation. As soon as they set foot on American soil, their luggage is stolen. The story progresses through drug abuse, gambling and bankruptcy, and reaches a climax with the kidnapping and murder of their daughter.

The strip has a dual purpose. In part it is to make people hesitate before trying to leave China. But it is also a fairly heavy-handed attempt to make people question the advantages of capitalist society and to appreciate the certainties of life in China, where housing, medical care and education are provided almost free of charge, and work is guaranteed for life.

Peking People in New York is full of such memorable quotes as "I heard there is little sympathy in this country. Now I see it."

The Abbey National Investment Account. It's like locking your money up, but keeping the key. Visit your local branch for details.

ABBEY NATIONAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	GROSS RATE p.a.	NET EQUIVALENT RATE p.a.
£500 - £9,999	9.50	7.13
£10,000 - £24,999	10.20	7.65
£25,000 - over	10.50	7.88



The habit of a lifetime

Rates may vary. Interest will be paid gross if you register with us as required by the Inland Revenue or net of basic rate income tax (currently 25%). Non-taxpayers may be able to reclaim this tax from the Inland Revenue.

Abbey National plc, Abbey House, Baker St, London NW1 6XL.

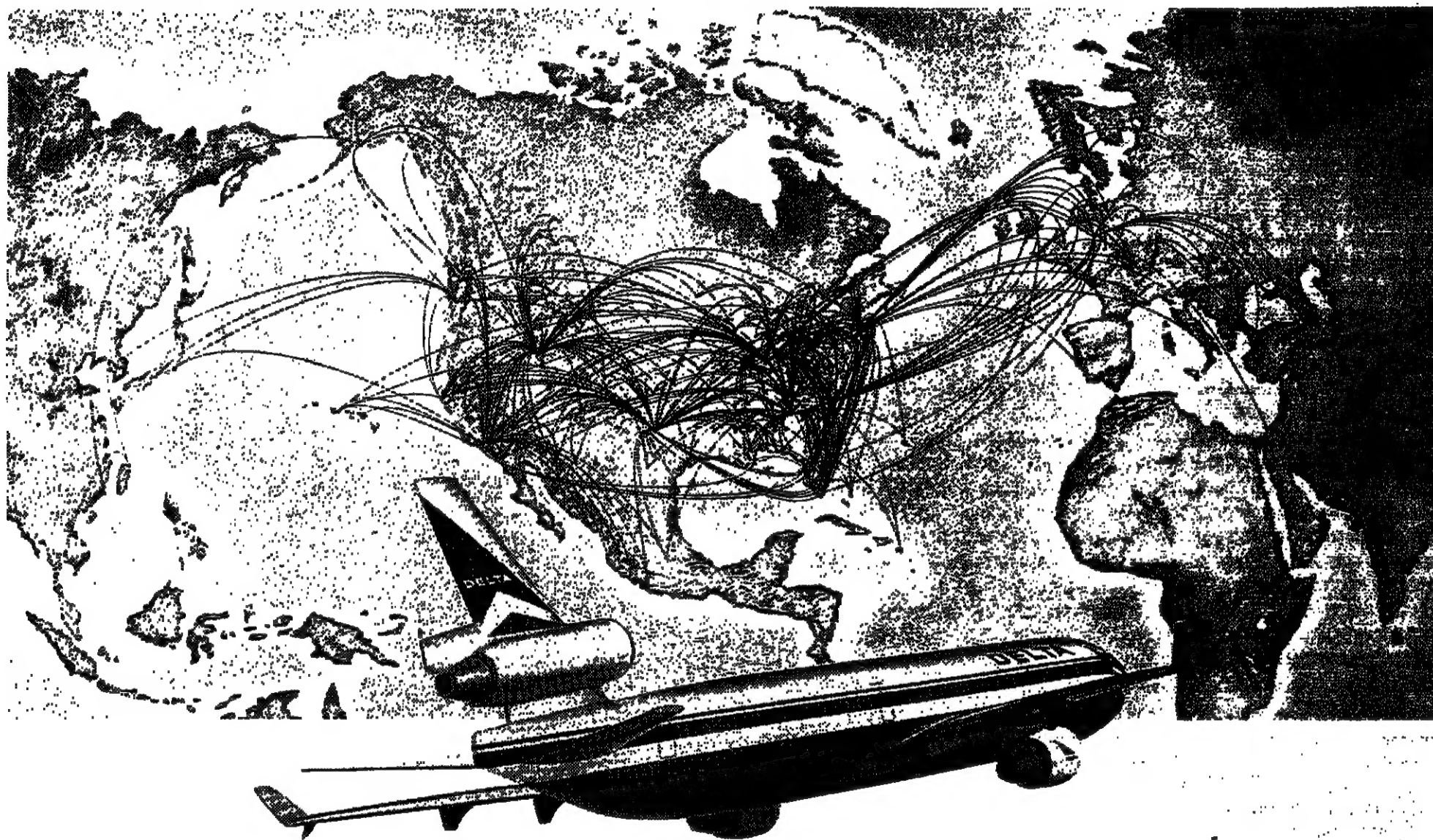
● 2010年10月10日

Rather than
sweeten
our fruit
purees,
we just use
sweeter fruit

will
un-
of
cial
in-
nem.
als.
gov-
to
leg-
rent

Call 800-

Welcome to the new world of Delta.



From left, Delta Flight Attendant Bonita Caringola, First Officer Timothy Therrell, Captain Larry Bacon and Flight Attendant Stephanie Allen.

Now that Delta Air Lines has begun greatly expanded operations from 21 new cities across Europe, the Middle East and Asia, the world has become smaller, and the atmosphere warmer.

Delta is dedicated to bringing travellers the best service in the sky. Service that's more convenient, and gives you more travel choices.

Tendered with the special warmth and professionalism the people of Delta are known for, wherever they fly.

New service from the U.K.

As part of Delta's expanded service, you can now fly nonstop from Gatwick's North Terminal to Miami, Atlanta or Cincinnati. Or nonstop from Manchester to Atlanta. All in all, Delta can fly you to any of over 240 U.S. destinations with one ticket, on one airline system.

First across the U.S.A., first around the world.

The Delta network also offers you more travel choices, with service to more U.S. cities than any other airline. In fact, Delta's system is first in flights worldwide, with more than 4800 flights a day to over 300 cities in 33 countries around the globe.

A few other firsts.

As important as schedule and convenience are to travellers, they're just part of the reason for you to choose to fly with us.

Delta has the youngest and most modern commercial aviation fleet of its size in the world. As well as one of the most generous frequent flyer programmes. And our emphasis on service has earned Delta the best record of passenger satisfaction among major U.S. airlines for 17 straight years.*

Have your Travel Agent book you on Delta. Or call us in London or Manchester at 0800 414 767.

And let us welcome you to Delta's world.

DELTA AIR LINES
We Love To Fly And It Shows.

Schedule subject to change without notice. *Based on consumer complaint statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Transportation. © Delta Air Lines, 1991.

Tomb blast sets off Managua gun battle

FROM DORALISA PILARTE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MANAGUA

A BOMB attack at the tomb of a Sandinista hero provoked a rampage by his followers in which the left-wing militants fought a gun battle with former Contra rebels in Managua and sacked the city hall. An uneasy calm later settled over the city.

Daniel Ortega, the former Nicaraguan president and leader of the Sandinista party, told a frenzied crowd that government right-wingers were "sowing discord, violence and instability" and gave a warning that the violence could increase. "They are provoking a coup d'état, introducing laws where they try to interpret the constitution of the republic," Señor Ortega declared. "In the case of a coup d'état, the people of Nicaragua would immediately rise up."

Señor Ortega was resoundingly defeated in a democratic election by Violeta Chamorro, who took over as president in April 1990. But her government has come under fire from the left for austerity measures intended to revive Nicaragua's almost moribund economy.

The outbreak of violence on Saturday was the biggest so far. The clashes have arisen over such government campaigns as an attempt to privatise state farming co-operatives established under Sandinista rule.

Señor Ortega told the crowd of several thousand in Managua: "We have to organise ourselves more and better... and be ready [if the national assembly passes laws that are contrary to Sandinista interests]."

The violence began early on



Saturday when an explosion ripped away a corner of the mausoleum of Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinista Front, who died while fighting the forces of the dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1976. The explosion came just hours after the Sandinista Front had finished commemorating the 15th anniversary of Fonseca's death with a gathering of thousands of sympathisers at the tomb.

Sandinistas blamed Arnoldo Aleman, the right-wing mayor of Managua, partly because of recent bitter feuding between him and Señor Ortega. But Virgilio Godoy, the vice-president, blamed Señor Ortega, implying that it was an excuse to engage in violence. "The Sandinistas have the money and the bombs to do it," he told a pro-government radio station.

Señor Ortega accused Señor Godoy, Señor Aleman and Alfredo Cesar, president of the national assembly, of creating instability by bringing back Somoza's right-wing, anti-Sandinista attitudes. Somoza was ousted in 1979.

Carlos Hurtado, the interior minister, said in a brief broadcast that security for government officials and legislators was being increased. He asked

the Sandinista People's Army to help patrol the streets of Managua. He also said police were setting up roadblocks throughout the city to search cars for weapons.

More than 18 months after Señora Chamorro became president, her government remains locked in conflict with the Sandinistas, whose ten-year rule was characterised by class conflict, economic decline and war with the American-backed Contra rebels. In Matagalpa, 80 miles northeast of Managua, two government supporters were dragged out of their cars and beaten by Sandinista crowds who put up barricades and set tyres on fire.

The United Nations said men in military uniforms fired AK47 rifles and threw a grenade at a UN vehicle in Esteli on Saturday. The town is 100 miles north of Managua. A brief statement, did not mention injuries.

A group of about 20 armed men in the town destroyed Radio La Corporación, which is owned by opponents of the Sandinistas and is known for its right-wing views.



Sandinista fury: an impassioned speaker addresses a protesting crowd in Managua as Sandinista supporters hold up a portrait of Carlos Fonseca, the Sandinista Front's founder, whose tomb was damaged by the bomb explosion

Haitians block Aristide mission

FROM ALAN TOMLINSON IN MIAMI

AN INTERNATIONAL mission seeking to restore to power Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted president of Haiti, halted its journey to Port-au-Prince at the weekend after coup leaders there mustered a hostile crowd at the airport.

The 14-member delegation from the Organisation of American States (OAS) said it would continue the trip when security could be guaranteed. Its mission had been delayed for several days by tensions in Haiti over the effects of an economic boycott called by the OAS after a diplomatic mission was turned away by unruly soldiers.

The leaders of the military coup which toppled and exiled Fr Aristide six weeks ago, continued to defy international pressure by issuing a warrant for his arrest.

Reports from Haiti said the weekend protest had been organised by the army and provisional government. The reports said businessmen were seen giving money to participants.



De Klerk: South Africa back in its rightful place

De Klerk arrives in Israel

FROM AP IN JERUSALEM

PRESIDENT de Klerk of South Africa said yesterday that his four-day visit to Israel signified his country's return to the international community.

He made the statement as he was greeted by President Herzog on the first visit to Israel by a South African leader since 1976. "We are here also as part of the return of South Africa to the international community, to our rightful place from which we have been excluded for so long," Mr De Klerk said.

He was accompanied by R.F. "Pik" Botha, his foreign minister, and leaders of South Africa's Jewish community. Mr Botha had talks with David Levy, his Israeli counterpart, about a proposed co-operation agreement.

● **Moscow** — The Soviet Union and South Africa have established diplomatic relations at consular level and are to discuss a possible visit to Moscow by Mr de Klerk.

Leading article, page 16

Jericho welcomes delegates

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERICHO

THOUSANDS of Palestinians waving olive branches and flowers yesterday gave the Palestinian delegation at last week's Madrid peace talks a rapturous welcome home. It made a stark contrast to the mood of hostility and pessimism that has characterised the occupied territories over the past four years of the intifada.

"I am overwhelmed. It's a grand homecoming," said Hanan Ashrawi, the delegation spokeswoman, who became a celebrity at Madrid when putting the Palestinian case. Two weeks ago the team was mainly unknown, but yesterday they were lauded as a convincing leadership who will have to negotiate with the Israelis to find a settlement for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is now home to 1.8 million Palestinians living under Israeli military rule.

The talks, which have to find a compromise between Palestinian demands for statehood and Israeli insistence on autonomy, are due to resume later this month once a venue has been agreed. Multilateral talks on regional issues are also due to open in Washington in three weeks. "After Madrid we have to start a new phase. We have to end the occupation and start looking at people as equal human beings," Mrs Ashrawi said.

However, Yossi Amichai, bureau chief to Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, said: "The Palestinian delegation apparently... think they are permitted to do anything and act like the leaders of an independent state. They should... take a more realistic view."

Taxman takes brothel to task

FROM REUTERS IN CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN tax authorities have told a brothel in South Australia that it must provide training for employees or face taxation penalties.

The requirement, revealed yesterday by the federal opposition, relates to a scheme which says employers who have an annual payroll of more than \$14,000 must spend a minimum of 1 per cent of that on training for their staff. "Naturally, all of us are wondering what sort of training programmes the Australian Taxation Office has in mind," Alexander Downer, the opposition trade spokesman, said in a

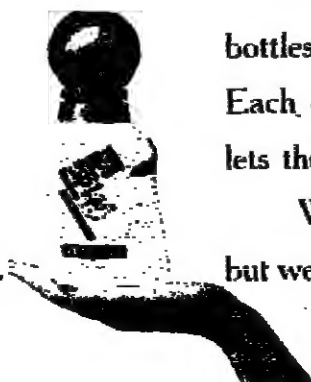
statement. Mr Downer released correspondence between the tax authorities and an Adelaide firm of accountants acting on behalf of the brothel, confirming that it has a requirement under the law to provide training for its workers.

"I do not doubt that there are some people working in this industry who are born with natural skills for the job," Mr Downer said. "Some forms of employment require extensive training and others do not," he added. Prostitution is illegal in South Australia and in most other states in the country.

Whatever size your load, now there's less to carry home.

There's a new Persil liquid out and about and it packs quite a punch. It's concentrated Persil liquid so now you can get perfect Persil results using a lot less than with an ordinary liquid.

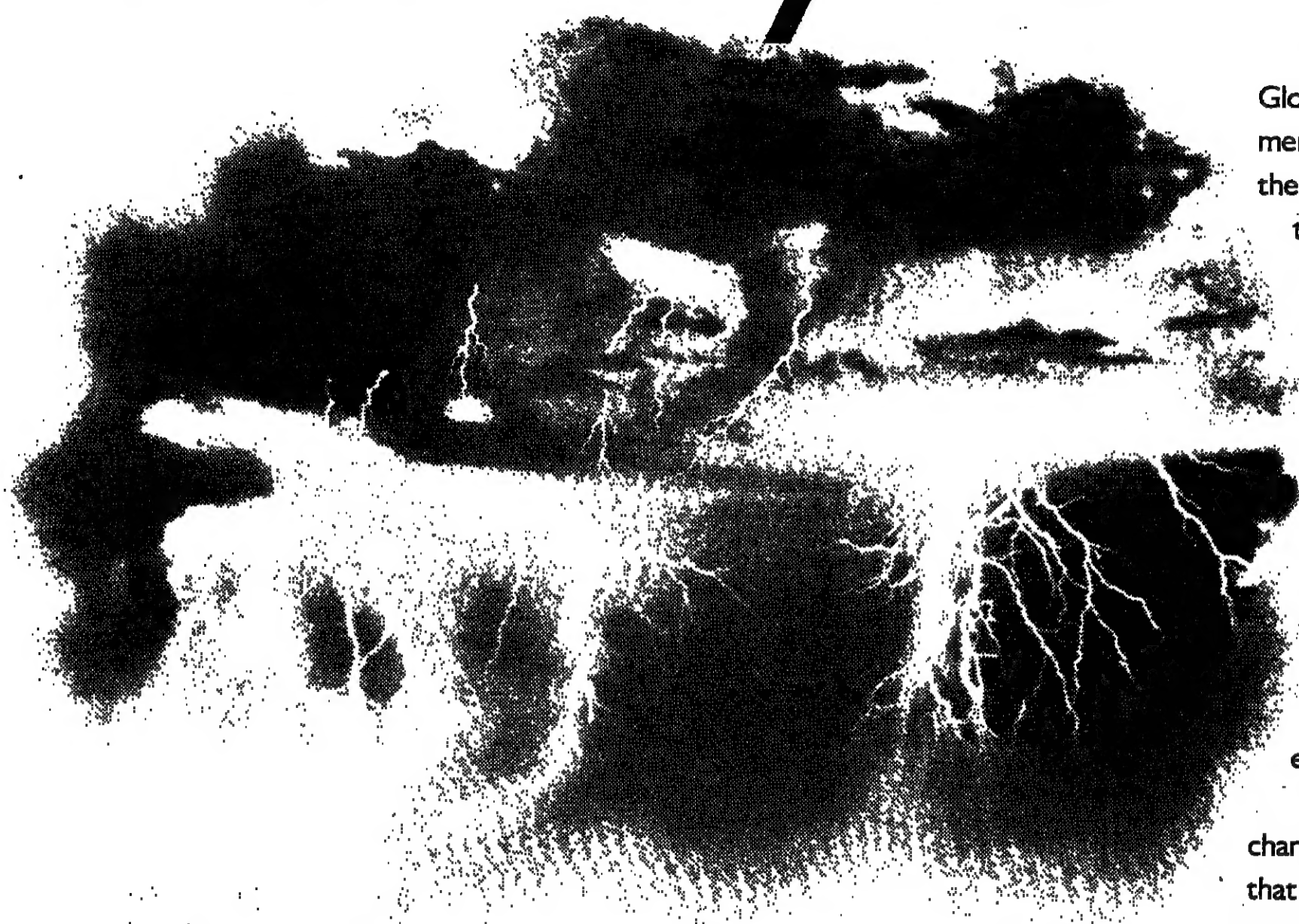
You'll see it in the new, distinctive, smaller



bottles. They're easy to carry and even easier to store. Each one comes with a new soft flexi-ball, which lets the concentrated liquid get straight to work.

We can't reduce the washing you have to do, but we like to think we've lightened your load a little.

Global Warming. How much of the responsibility rests at your door?



None, you may think. In fact, each of us contributes to Global Warming in dozens of small ways.

Every time we flick on a light switch we draw electricity from the grid. Most of that electricity is made by burning fossil fuels - coal, oil or gas. Whenever we turn up the gas under a saucepan, we are burning a fossil fuel.

This results in the release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere.

Human activity is pouring CO₂ and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere at an unprecedented rate, which is likely to throw the world's climate out of balance.

Why should we worry about Global Warming? If it means longer, hotter summers and shorter winters, isn't it to be welcomed?

Unfortunately, not all of the effects are likely to be pleasant. If left unchecked Global Warming could change existing weather patterns across the world.

Areas now vulnerable to extreme weather conditions will be affected even more. Rising

sea levels will pose a serious threat to low-lying areas. The speed with which these changes will take place may mean species will be unable to cope and will die out altogether.

Faced with the possibility of such serious worldwide effects, what can be done to help?

The answer is, a very great deal.

The world's Governments are taking Global Warming very seriously. The UK Government is taking a leading role in negotiating the global agreement on climate change due to be signed during the Earth Summit in 1992. The Government will make sure the necessary action is taken within the UK. And you can do a great deal too. Starting now.

It may seem surprising but about one third of the electricity produced in our power stations is used in our homes.

Businesses, industry and transport all need to be more energy efficient and this is being tackled too. But, it is actually in our homes that each of us can make our greatest contribution to energy efficiency.

By making relatively straightforward changes in the way we use energy, it's estimated that we could cut domestic fuel bills by 20% or more, with a corresponding drop in the amount of CO₂ produced.

Obvious practical action includes things like insulating cavity walls, lagging the loft and pipes, draught-proofing doors and windows and buying modern energy-efficient appliances.

But there are also lots of simpler things like not overfilling the kettle - you only heat the water you actually need.

For more details about how to make your home more energy efficient, please telephone 0345 247 347, for only the cost of a local call.

Or complete the coupon and send it to: Helping the Earth Begins at Home, PO Box 200 Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9ZZ.

For a free information pack, please telephone 0345 247 347, for only the cost of a local call, or send this coupon to: Helping the Earth Begins at Home, P.O. Box 200, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9ZZ.

Name Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms _____

Address _____

Town _____ Postcode _____

My home is _____ years old and is heated by

Gas ☐ Electricity ☐ Other ☐ (Please tick)

Tick here if you would not like your name to be included on our mailing list for further information about home energy efficiency ☐



France mourns Montand — singer, actor, legend and lover

The women of France have lost an idol who captured their hearts with effortless ease for more than four decades. John Phillips reports

HE WAS from Tuscany, the son of impoverished Italians who took him with them as a boy of six when they fled the Mussolini dictatorship and took refuge in Marseille. But Yves Montand won a special place in French hearts in the 45-year show business career that followed.

At the weekend France went into mourning for a man who embodied France as did Maurice Chevalier, who might have become President and who — not least — was envied by Frenchmen for his glamorous amours, from Simone Signoret (whom he married) to Marilyn Monroe (whom he did not).

The singer's last female companion, Carole Amiel, kept vigil next to his body at one of his Parisian homes on the fashionable Boulevard St Germain and hundreds of fans gathered outside.

Among those at the bedside when he died on Saturday after a heart attack was

Catherine Allegret, the daughter of his late actress wife, Simone Signoret, his greatest love, with whom he co-starred in a 1954 stage production of *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller.

Thousands of grief-stricken fans are expected to attend the funeral that will be held at the Père Lachaise cemetery on Wednesday. At Aubert-Audouin, some 50 miles north west of Paris where Montand had maintained a country residence since 1955, the town's officials yesterday lowered the French flag to half-mast.

President Mitterrand said in a message of condolence to Mme Amiel: "I learn with very strong emotion of the sudden death of Yves Montand. With him the voice of a great artist has been extinguished and the talent of an actor who went into the history of show business of our epoch has disappeared."

The headline Communist leader, Georges Marchais,



Montand of many faces: from left, happy in London; reflective in Paris; as Jean Florette, one of his greatest roles; and this year, in a controversial television programme on defence

also joined in the chorus of tears although Montand and Signoret ended their long flirtation with Moscow in 1968 after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Thereafter Montand confined his political activity to support for human rights

activists in countries such as Greece, Argentina, Poland and Spain. In 1987 there was unfounded speculation, which he did nothing to dispel, that he might follow the example of Ronald Reagan and run in France's 1988 presidential election.

The range of Montand's performance as actor and singer gave him an illustrious place in French show business history. His romantic escapades with Edith Piaf, his first great love who launched him at the Moulin Rouge music hall, and Mari-

lyn Monroe, with whom he made *Let's Make Love*, also endeared him to Parisians. Jean-Jacques Beineix, the director of the as yet unnamed film in which Montand was acting when he was taken ill on Friday night on the set in a forest north of

Paris, said the movie will be released posthumously. "I can't bring myself to believe that I will never see him again and that he will not see the film," M Beineix said. Since his death French radio stations have been broadcasting incessantly

such Montand classics as *Battling Joe*, a sad number about a washed up boxer, and *Les Bijoux*, a song barely whispered about an exotic night of love.

Obituary, page 18

Caucasus rebels defy Yeltsin

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

BORIS Yeltsin, the Russian leader, yesterday was facing his severest test since the anti-Gorbachev coup in August, as his declared state of emergency in the north Caucasus republic of Chechno-Ingushkaya provoked open rebellion and threatened to renew his conflict with President Gorbachev.

Thousands of people, many of them armed, swarmed into the capital of the autonomous republic, Grozny, in answer to a call from its leaders to make the territory "an impenetrable fortress". All main roads were reported blocked by troops and civilians loyal to the rebels. The north Caucasus railway network was said to be paralysed. Late yesterday the Tass news agency reported that the railway blockade had been lifted, but the report could not be confirmed.

Mr Yeltsin's decree introducing the state of emergency, made on Friday, provoked a storm in the Russian parliament. Mr Yeltsin is in conflict with a

local leader, Djokhar Dudayev, who has led a campaign for independence for the republic. By evening, up to 1,000 interior ministry troops sent by Mr Yeltsin to enforce his decree were still surrounded by armed rebel forces at the military airfield where they had arrived early on Saturday, and 150 troops were trapped in an interior ministry building in Grozny by demonstrators, many of them armed. Mr Yeltsin asked more than a month ago for all interior ministry forces on Russian soil to be transferred to Russian jurisdiction, but this has not happened — leaving the Russian leadership unable to impose a state of emergency anywhere. Aleksandr Rutskoi, Mr Yeltsin's deputy, told the Russian parliament yesterday that a division of interior ministry troops was waiting in the city of Vladikavkaz for possible deployment in Chechno-Ingushkaya, but could not set out without orders from the Viktor Baranikov, the Soviet interior minister.

Mr Baranikov said that the troops were a reserve in case of violence in Chechno-Ingushkaya and were not needed now. He said all central leaders, "the interior and defence ministers, the chairman of the KGB and the USSR president" were against the use of troops. Vakha Ibragimov, the interior minister of Chechno-Ingushkaya appointed by Mr Yeltsin, resigned because he disagreed with Russian government policy towards the territory.



Russian liberal movement splits

From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

DEMOCRATIC Russia, the mass movement that propelled Boris Yeltsin to power, cracked unceremoniously in two yesterday, despite a warning from one of its founders that liberals must prepare to fight off a growing challenge from fascism.

Three political groups, including the largest of the pro-Yeltsin parties, staged a noisy walkout from the democratic movement's annual conference in a Moscow cinema, to cries of "disgrace" and slow handclapping. The split will weaken Russia's liberal camp at a time when it faces the challenge of reconciling public opinion to Mr Yeltsin's economic reforms and to the acute hardship they are bound to engender in the short term. With its initial goals — devolution of power from the central Soviet authorities to the republics, and the ousting of the Communist party — achieved, support for radical economic change is one of the movement's remaining *raison d'être*.

On Saturday, Gavriil Popov, the mayor of Moscow, who helped create the democratic movement just over a year ago, told the conference bluntly that unless social conditions improved, liberal forces would be rejected by public opinion just as firmly as the communists had been. "We should not overestimate our influence on the people," said Mr Popov, an economics

professor and mastermind of many of the huge street rallies that helped drive the communists from office. "If they do not see changes, they will abandon us and look for a third force... the chauvinist, fascist forces which are already in existence."

The issue of what some would call chauvinism, and others the legitimate defence of ethnic Russian rights, was one of the main catalysts for yesterday's walkout. The three groups who left the conference, and later announced that they were founding a new political movement, accused the movement's leadership of neglecting the interests of millions of Russian speakers outside the republic. Mikhail Astafyev, leader of a party based on the pre-revolutionary cadets, said Russians faced disenfranchisement in Latvia and persecution in Ukraine.

The dissenters — the Democratic party of Russia, the biggest of the three dissenting groups, the cadets and the Russian Christian Democratic Movement — directed much of their venom at Professor Yuri Afanasyev, who chaired most of the conference. While he says the 16 "autonomous republics" within the Russian Federation should be allowed to secede, the three dissenting groups support the idea of a "single, indivisible Russia".

Diary, page 16

30 GREAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS FROM JUST £67 THIS WINTER



IN EUROPE'S FINEST CITIES:

Amsterdam
American Hotel £80

Athens
Athenaeum
Inter-Continental Athens £84

Berlin
Hotel Inter-Continental Berlin £146
Schweizerhof Inter-Continental
Berlin £122

Brussels
Brussels Europa Hotel £66

Cannes
Carlton Inter-Continental
Cannes £116

Cologne
Hotel Inter-Continental Köln £72

Düsseldorf
Hotel Inter-Continental
Düsseldorf £94

Edinburgh
George Hotel Inter-Continental
Edinburgh £98

Frankfurt
Hotel Frankfurt Inter-Continental £101

Geneva
Hotel Inter-Continental Genève £92

The Hague
Hotel Des Indes Inter-Continental £83

Hamburg
Hotel Inter-Continental Hamburg £86

Hannover
Hotel Inter-Continental Hannover £84

Lisbon
Ritz Inter-Continental Lisboa £99

London
Hotel Inter-Continental London £135
May Fair Inter-Continental
London £125
Britannia Inter-Continental
London £109
Portman Inter-Continental London £99
Forum Hotel London £80

Luxembourg
Hotel Inter-Continental
Luxembourg £72

Madrid
Castellana Inter-Continental
Madrid £126

Munich
München Penta Hotel £67

Paris
Hotel Inter-Continental Paris £146
Le Grand Hotel Inter-Continental
Paris £146

Rome
De La Ville Inter-Continental
Roma £135

St Andrews
Old Course Hotel
A Select Partner Hotel £125

Sorrento
Sorrento Palace Hotel £82

Stuttgart
Hotel Inter-Continental Stuttgart £84

Vienna
Hotel Inter-Continental Wien £92

Rates are payable in local currency. £ Rates shown are for guidance only.

Even greater savings during Christmas holidays; with further savings of up to 25% between 14th December and 12th January.

Lowest rate per room per night is £67 and includes: Luxury double room • Full breakfast for two • Seven day per week validity • Welcome gift • Daily newspaper • Welcome city information pack • All taxes and service charges.

To make a reservation, phone



0345 581444
in the UK at local rates or

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

081-847 2277
in London

2 night minimum stay • 72 hours advance booking • Lowest rate of £67 only available at Munich Penta Hotel • Rates vary by location • Rates applicable from December 1st 1991 to February 1st 1992 (or longer with certain hotels) • Limited number of rooms available on this promotion.

Major tries to bridge gaps between Britain and Germany

AS JOHN Major and Helmut Kohl, the chancellor of Germany, sat down in Bonn last night to bargain over the European Community's Maastricht treaty, a problem known as "Kohl's linkage" loomed large between them.

"Linkage" is the diplomatic shorthand for the chancellor's insistence that the EC's political and monetary union negotiations must be completed together. Ever since Herr Kohl conceded a French demand for closer economic and monetary integration in Europe, he has always insisted that "political union" should be agreed simultaneously. That deal was struck by Herr Kohl and President Mitterrand of France in April last year. Britain has struggled throughout this year's political and monetary negotiations because Margaret Thatcher had nothing to do with the original Franco-German agreement and because Britain has

Britain and Germany are still on opposing sides in four key areas which are likely to hamper the treaty talks at Maastricht, George Brock writes

little real wish for either monetary or political union. Both France and Germany were supposed to give up something. Germany would concede a measure of French influence on the mark while France would creep closer to federal political union and swallow its longstanding objections to giving the European parliament more clout. But hard bargaining at the treaty conferences throughout this year has upset this neat swap.

The monetary union treaty has been written on German terms: monetary rigour takes precedence over economic integration and the European central bank is designed to be as independent as the Ger-

man Bundesbank. Although the rows over the single currency are not over the shape of the monetary treaty is settled. Meanwhile, the political union talks have hit snag after snag, with little real consensus. The German government is left tying together two sets of talks going at different speeds.

This strained "linkage" means that political union has slowed down and ambitions will have to be scaled down further for a combined treaty to be agreed at Maastricht. Although there are five outstanding problems which could ruin the talks which open four weeks from today, there are strong signs that federalist ambitions will have

to be diluted to clinch a political union deal that will preserve the agreement over monetary union. Both the German and Italian foreign ministries have been signalling that the political union treaty may simply lay the groundwork for yet another attempt to clinch a federal Europe in the mid-1990s.

If those hints are accurate indicators of their leaders' likely stance at Maastricht, then Mr Major may be presented with a treaty he can sign. But for the time being Britain and Germany are on opposing sides on four key issues. Germany, faced with a flood of immigrants and refugees from Eastern Europe, wants the problems of asylum and immigration dealt with in Brussels. Britain is happy to expand the scope of co-operation between governments, but wants immigration kept out of the hands of the EC commission or court.

Germany is in the French-led majority which wants majority voting used to settle common EC foreign policies. Germany has signed a joint statement on the future of European defence with France which is ambiguous about how an EC army might fit with the existing NATO alliance. Lastly, Germany has swallowed its doubts about the costs of allowing the EC to set minimum rules for social and employment laws and lines up with the states wanting to build new social powers into the treaty. Only Britain resists the change.

The EC's foreign ministers meet for two days this week in the Dutch coastal resort of Noordwijk to debate a new draft of the political union treaty prepared by the Dutch government which holds the rotating EC presidency. One issue they may solve is the question of new powers for the European parliament.

Draft rejected, page 1

ISSUE	UK	GERMANY
Immigration	Whole subject should be decided by inter-governmental co-operation outside EC system. Opposed to Dutch proposal on EC control of visas and short-term visitors.	Wants immigration policy run by EC. Thinks present Dutch proposals for political union treaty too weak.
Foreign policy and defence	Supports long-term EC defence policy compatible with NATO. Opposes majority voting in foreign policy.	Supports majority voting in foreign policy. Formally linked to French scheme for European defence policy to rival NATO but uneasy and ambivalent.
Social	Opposed to extension of EC powers.	Supports extension of EC powers. Slightly uneasy about some possible costs for employers.
Police	Opposed to any new EC powers but eager to expand cooperation.	Wants European police force for cross-border crime detection.
European Parliament	Opposed to large increases in legislative power but more relaxed about greater scrutiny powers.	Wants parliament to become true European legislature calling EC institutions to account.
ECU	Mostly content with present treaty draft.	Complaining in public about general opt-out but likely to accept it.

Serbia changes mind on intervention

Belgrade calls for UN peacekeeping force

By ANNE McELVOY AND DESSA TREVISAN

THE CALL at the weekend by Serbian members of Yugoslavia's residual federal presidency for a United Nations peacekeeping force represents a volte-face by Serbia, which which had previously dismissed any such intervention as interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

Croatia's foreign minister, Zvonimir Spegarovic, also gave the call a cautious welcome, saying Zagreb had "repeatedly sought the deployment of international forces" in Yugoslavia. But the fact that Belgrade and Zagreb are in harmony has aroused suspicion that the two sides are talking about different things.

Serbia's new position reflects fears in Belgrade that the sanctions approved last week by both the EC and US herald an international swing against the preservation of the federation.

There are also reports that the Serbian-dominated federal army may be running out of funds and men even as its pounds Dubrovnik, Vukovar and other Croatian towns, and would therefore welcome a respite.

The wording of the Belgrade statement would imply that Serbia intends UN troops to be stationed along the present front lines. These are now in effect the borders of Greater

Serbia, extending well into Croatian territory. The presence of foreign - that is, UN - troops along these frontiers would no doubt be intended by Belgrade to serve as a confirmation that Greater Serbia is accepted as a geographical entity by the world.

Branko Salaj, the Croatian information minister, insisted yesterday that Zagreb would not accept a deployment on these lines and that a UN force could only operate along the official Croatian border. He described the Serbian members of the rump federal presidency in Belgrade as "a bunch of usurpers". Croatian approval of the proposal would thus depend on the army pulling back to pre-war positions.

Zagreb yesterday extended the twice-ignored deadline for the federal troops to leave the republic by Christmas Day.

As the Serbian dominated federal army intensified attacks across Croatia, an army general accepted the idea of UN intervention but said the army had sufficient reserve to launch a total war and "to finish it in a short time".

General Nikola Uzelac, the commander of the Basja Luka Corps operating in Slavonia, said that only a few thousand UN troops would be necessary. He said the federal army fully supported the presidency's proposal.

Only recently, federal army spokesmen were rejecting any idea of a peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia, warning that any such attempt would be regarded as an aggression and answered with force. Now, however, the army has changed its tune.

General Uzelac denied that the army was running short of funds. Last week however the federal army demanded an additional 24,000 million dinar, the equivalent of (£700m) to cover extra expenditure due to the war. Some reports suggest the army has taken to printing its own money.

Yugoslav generals who have been accused of not providing sufficient protection to the Serbian minorities in Croatia complain that Serbs have been dodging the call up and that reservists who are called up often flee from the battle zone.

In several towns in Vojvodina, the northern Serbian region, there were anti war demonstrations yesterday.

UN troops requested, page 1
Leading article, page 17

Dubrovnik shelled from close range

From REUTER IN DUBROVNIK

YUGOSLAVIA'S federal army and navy fired from close range on Dubrovnik's old town yesterday in a relentless bombardment of Croatian military positions, residential areas and hotels.

The Belvedere, one of the Adriatic port's most exclusive hotels, was hit by a bombardment from two federal gunboats firing from a range of only 300 yards. Zeljko Sikic, president of the city council, told Croatian radio that the barrage was so intense that local officials and European Community observers were unable to travel from the port to the nearby town of Cavtat for talks with army commanders. He appealed to federal forces for a ceasefire and promised that Croatian military units would also stop fighting.

Radio Dubrovnik said that at least 11 people, including a civilian aged 70, were killed in yesterday's battles. Plumes of smoke rose from the western Pile gate and near the cathedral in the medieval fortress city. The UNESCO flag signifying World Heritage protection for the resort was silhouetted against the black smoke.

The radio said the town's 14th-century Minčeta tower and an elementary school had been hit. Black smoke billowed over the eastern and western areas of the city and flames licked up from windows of the top floors of the Belvedere hotel, where a Croatian flag hung defiantly.

News of a general mobilisation call ordered by Zagreb, the Croatian capital, against the Serb-led federal army, was greeted with indifference and cynicism by most people.

"What are we to do?" one young man in the city said. "We have only 500 to 1,000 rifles. Do they want us to shoot at gunboats and tanks with pistols?"

Zagreb also announced partial censorship of news reporting from Croatia. The government said this was "to prevent strategic military or economic information being revealed".

In the morning bombardment, at least seven explosions a minute shook the city



and sent terrifying booms and echoes through the area. A sniper fired at the entrance of the Argentina hotel from a range of 500 yards, wounding three people shortly after Sara Marojica, the honorary British consul in Dubrovnik, crawled to the balcony under fire to hoist a Union Jack. The circular gold-star flag of the EC already flies from the hotel.

Poljanec, the mayor of Dubrovnik, denied to journalists that the situation was critical. "People are speaking out of fear," he said. But, in a telephone call to a colleague, he said: "The situation is terrible. Terrible."

(This story was written by Andrej Gistunicki, a Reuters correspondent, on behalf of a pool of Western correspondents in Dubrovnik)



Election race: David Duke, a Republican challenger for the governorship of the southern United States state of Louisiana, makes a political point energetically during a campaign speech at a rodeo in Franklin, Louisiana. Mr Duke is running against Edwin Edwards, a former Democratic governor, in a run-off election that will be held next Saturday and as the candidates go into the last week of campaigning the election race has been marked by demonstrations by people protesting against what are claimed to be extreme right-wing policies.

Everything must go, but Lenin

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

ON ABC television's prime time evening news last week, Peter Jennings, the anchorman, announced that the Soviet Union was trying to sell the embalmed body of Lenin for \$15 million (£5.5 million).

In Moscow, Viktor Barannikov, the internal affairs minister and putative vendor, denounced the report as a "serious provocation" and "brazen lie". The next night, Mr Jennings apologised humbly to viewers, saying he was the victim of a practical joke. ABC had seen a spoof story in a magazine supplement and believed it to be true. "Given the chaos in the

Soviet Union, even this was believable," he explained.

Mr Jennings had a point. The collapse of the Soviet Union is seen in absolute terms by the American media, and nothing emerging from that country is considered beyond the bounds of credibility. Only yesterday, for example, *The New York Times* reported that the Soviet Union was trying to sell deep underground nuclear explosions for civil uses. That report was true.

American experts say that in a desperate scramble for hard currency and, perhaps, a little international recognition

the Soviet Union is offering the West everything from space stations, rocket engines and plutonium isotopes to satellites, nuclear reactors and the results of top-secret experiments in space, nuclear science and biotechnology.

"It's the yard sale at the end of history," said Russell Seitz of Harvard University's Olin Institute for Strategic Studies. "I am struck by the pendency nature of this phenomenon. It's a farage of stuff coming from all over the country and from every scientific endeavour and out of places the existence of which was not even known to us."

Vienna voters swing to right

From BRENDA FOWLER IN VIENNA

THE Social Democratic party appeared set to win provincial elections to Vienna's city council yesterday, preliminary, unofficial results showed.

With 38 per cent of the vote counted, the ruling social democrats were leading with 47.3 per cent of the vote. But the far-right Freedom party appeared to have overtaken the conservative People's party, traditionally Austria's second strongest party.

The preliminary results showed the Freedom party leading the People's party by 23 per cent to 17.9 per cent. The loss could seriously weaken Austria's federal government coalition of the Social Democratic and People's parties, which has already been shaken by similar losses in two earlier provincial elections this autumn. In fourth place with 9.2 per cent of the vote was Vienna's small Green party, which will be represented in the 100-seat city council for the first time.

The big winner appears to be the Freedom Party, led by Jörg Haider, which appears to have won 13.3 per cent more votes than in the last city elections in 1987. Votes came to the Freedom party from both the social democrats, who lost 7.6 per cent of the vote compared with 1987, and the People's party, which lost 10.5 per cent.

It is the first time since 1945 that the social democrats have failed to win an absolute majority in percentage, although because of the formula for mandate distribution, the party will probably hold onto its absolute majority of seats.

The Freedom party, whose campaign called for an immediate stop to immigration into Austria, has faced charges of fanning xenophobia in the Austrian capital, of whose 1.5 million people more than 250,000 are foreigners. "This is a victory especially for the Viennese who have shown with this vote that they are tired of the old politics of the two parties," Holger Bauer, a Freedom party spokesman, told Austrian radio. He denied that the party had exploited the issue of foreigners in Vienna.

The Freedom party in calling for a ban on immigration was articulating fears among many citizens for their jobs and of rising crime. Even the socialists called for limitations on the influx of foreigners, while the conservatives proposed a system of quotas.

Germans protest over race attacks

From BRENDA FOWLER IN VIENNA

More than 50,000 people marched through Berlin with banners proclaiming "Live with one another - down with xenophobia and violence". Most of the demonstrations passed off peacefully, although there were clashes in Halle involving around 500 neo-nazis from as far afield as Switzerland, Austria and Hamburg, who had called a rally to mark the anniversary of Kristallnacht, the Nazi-inspired pogrom in 1938. More than 100 arrests were made.

Buffer agreed

Moscow - Armenia and Azerbaijan have agreed to create a six-mile buffer zone along their common border in an attempt to end their four-year conflict, the unofficial Interfax news agency reported. The agreement was reached at a meeting in Moscow under the chairmanship of President Gorbachev. (AFP)

Mengistu call

Addis Ababa - An estimated 100,000 Ethiopians demonstrated in central Addis Ababa, demanding that Mengistu Haile Mariam, the former dictator now in exile in Zimbabwe, be returned to face trial. Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu fled before revolutionary forces took the capital last May. (Reuters)

Out of Africa

Zermatt - The Matterhorn is of African origin, according to a scientific study of Alpine sub-strata led by Peter Lehner, a geologist. About 100 million years ago, part of the African plate covered the European plate, and the Cervin, or Matterhorn, region of the Swiss Alps is a residue of the African plate. (AFP)

Kurds attacked

Pir Dawud - Iraqi troops attacked Kurdish peshmerga guerrilla lines with mortars, rifles and machine guns at the ruined village of Pir Dawud, south of the Kurdish city of Arbil. The soldiers had ordered the peshmerga to withdraw towards Arbil or face attack. Three Kurds were wounded. (Reuters)

Iceberg melts

Port Stanley - A giant iceberg adrift southeast of the Falkland Islands in the main South Atlantic shipping lanes has begun to break up in warm waters and will pose a hazard to shipping, meteorologists said. The iceberg, named A24, has thousands of penguins and measures 55 miles by 580 miles. (Reuters)

Party for a rake

Paris - France threw a 24-hour party at the weekend for its favourite wayward son, Arthur Rimbaud, the 19th century symbolist poet, who for many is the unofficial patron saint of bohemian artists. Rimbaud died 100 years ago, aged 37, after a life devoted to adventure and debauchery. (AFP)

Home comforts

Frankfurt - A 36-year-old American museum director was arrested after police investigating a strange smell found 50 weapons in his apartment, a crocodile in his bathtub and a python in his closet. (Reuters)

DO YOU HOLD THE DMS OR A RELEVANT MSc QUALIFICATION?

DO YOU HAVE 3 YEARS' MANAGERIAL WORK EXPERIENCE?

IS YOUR AIM TO CONVERT YOUR DMS INTO A HIGH QUALITY UNIVERSITY MBA?

Southampton University Management School exists to help you to achieve this through:

- Flexible modular MBA Programme (substantial) exemptions for DMS and management based MSc entrants
- Tutors with successful industrial and academic experience, many with international reputations
- Free inclusive of all course materials and tutor support
- Full time and part time attendance (day or evening)

Part of Southampton University, which is within the top ten UK universities, we also offer a Doctorate in Business Administration and Short Courses for Management. Conference facilities available for hire

For more information PHONE: Southampton (0703) 233331
Southampton University Management School, Enterprise Road, Chelworth, Southampton SO1 7NS FAX: (0703) 768608

Library reveals an unremitting love affair

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN NEVERS

Like every true bibliophile, President Mitterrand finds it desperately difficult to part with anything from his extensive collection, acquired over almost half a century of browsing in bookshops from one end of France to the other.

"I gave you this one too soon," he laments on the flyleaf of one of his treasures now on the shelves of the handsome modern library that bears his name in the heart of the Nievre region, where he first made his mark in politics. For all that, the Bibliothèque Francois Mitterrand contains about 1,000 books donated by the president from his collection, some dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Others were acquired on

state visits abroad: an extraordinary Czechoslovakian book printed on wood, a thick volume bound in cod skin, courtesy of some Canadian friends, cowhide-covered folk stories from Argentina, and an exquisite hand-illustrated copy of *The 1,001 Nights* which came from Morocco.

Like Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, his predecessor, Mitterrand has conducted an unremitting love affair with literature, reading voraciously for pleasure and enlightenment and writing serious and well-received books of his own. How many other contemporary leaders in the West can say as much, or cherish a library entirely of their own making, or comfortably hold their own as both French

presidents have done, on a live television show dedicated to the arts? But there are limits even to Mitterrand's passion for the printed page: the vast majority of the library's books were first received, entirely unsolicited by the Elysée Palace, from authors of great renown and of none at all, on subjects from the sublime to the frankly boring.

With an average of three volumes arriving every day, a formidable storage problem was created which the opening of the library in Nevers in October last year rather neatly solved. Given Mitterrand's passion for the French language, which he can use with such majesty, it

was mildly surprising to discover that more than a third of the volumes here are in English. Or perhaps not: where else to deposit, without causing undue offence, a history of Chequers by Lord Pearl, with its terse dedication of "every good wish" from Margaret Thatcher, or an account of the building of the Channel tunnel, written before the project's financial difficulties built up?

At least Mrs Thatcher contrived to get both the "ts" and "rs" into Mitterrand, which is more than ITN's estimable Sandy Gall manages in offering his book on the war in Afghanistan (foreword by *La Dame de Fer*). He is in good company: French offenders

include Henri Cartier-Bresson, Maurice Couve de Murville, a former prime minister, and the intellectual Bernard-Henri Lévy, whose message suggests that Mitterrand must be missing his stimulating company intensely.

Politicians, journalists and other professional favour-seekers aside, there are glimpses of Mitterrand's past in numerous books here, filling out the profile of surely the most intriguing leader in the West today. Henri Barbier, a fellow prisoner-of-war and member of the resistance, dedicates 300 pages to a comrade "whose endurance and courage were proven by his three attempts to escape during the savage winter of 41".



WE CAN LIGHT UP JAPAN FROM HERE.

Below the seas and sands of the Middle East lie the world's largest oil and gas reserves.

And TOTAL was one of the first companies to be entrusted with the task of developing them.

We are currently working with the Abu Dhabi National Oil

Company and Qatar General Petroleum Company to build new facilities to produce liquefied gas to supply Japan with energy.

These new projects reinforce our long standing presence in the Middle East and echo the important role we are playing in

developing the natural resources of the region.

Today, TOTAL is active in more than eighty countries and we are firmly established not only as one of the five largest oil

companies in Europe, but also one of the top ten in the world.



TOTAL BY NAME. TOTAL BY NATURE.

LONDON FILM FESTIVAL

The lion, the watch and the Welshman

Historical curios, Parisian frolics, Celtic weirdness and gentle comedies are among the amusements that Geoff Brown suggests should be sought out alongside the more heavyweight offerings of the continuing 1991 festival

When Arch Oboler's *Bwana Devil* made its cinema debut in 1953 — the first dramatic feature to use 3-D imagery — the publicity screamed: "They've taken the screen away. You don't see pictures, you see real life! A lion in your lap! A lover in your arms!" Today, in the London Film Festival's tribute to Oboler, self-styled "master of the unusual" who died in 1987, *Bwana* comes out of its cage. Man-eating lions annihilate workers building the first railway in British East Africa. Robert Stack thrusts out his chin, puckers his lips at Barbara Britton and faces certain death armed with terrible dialogue and a jammed gun.

This is not exactly Andrei Tarkovsky. But all praise to the festival for lightening our load with such curios: even the most saintly cinemagoer needs a break from Holocaust musings, Turkish *Angst* and the misery of Indian child labour.

The new films themselves boast their oddities. Take Ben Lewin's Anglo-French bon-bon *The Favour, the Watch and the Very Big Fish* (showing on November 17): the title alone is whimsical enough, though everything can be accounted for somewhere. The favour emerges when Bob Hoskins — a Parisian photographer of religious tableaux — stands in for an actor friend dubbing a pornographic film and begins a cockeyed romance with Natasha Richardson. The watch and big fish make fleeting appearances; the main thrust of the plot — derived from Marcel Aymé's story *Rue Saint Sulpice* — concerns Hoskins's problems with his temperamental model

for Christ (Jeff Goldblum, notching up another offbeat European role). Lewin — trained in Britain, based in Australia — is making his European feature debut. Not all the diversions he pumps into Aymé's story pay off. But this frisky film grows in appeal as the minutes pass. Hoskins gives an infectious performance as the innocent, eager photographer; while the bustling street scenes ensure the affair keeps at least token contact with reality.

This is more than can be said for most of the characters in Eudaf Emlyn's *One Full Moon* — one of the most striking items from the festival's British round-up. In a remote, poverty-stricken Welsh village, religious obsessions, guilt and sexual desire battle for supremacy in a man's memories of childhood. Fantasies and dreams erupt with strange rituals and pursuing angels; Ingmar Bergman has come to Snowdonia.

As with Bergman, there are subtitles: this is a Welsh-language production, properly called *Un Nos Ola Leuad*, and based on a novel by Caradog Prichard. For English audiences, the mysterious sounds only add to the film's strange, poetic power. Betsan Llwyd gives a heartfelt performance as a woman drifting into religious paranoia; but the core of the film rests with young Tudor Roberts, anguish stamped across his solemn face as the boy caught in the wake of his mother's mania. In the hands of Emlyn and his cameraman Ashley Rowe, the scenery — mountains, slate quarries, moonlight, rain — weaves its own bleak spell. *One Full Moon* is being screened on November 17; six other

performances follow at the National Film Theatre after the festival.

Elsewhere, the British selection leans heavily — and, given the industry's shrivelled state, inevitably — on television. Last Wednesday's opening film, *Enchanted April*, is destined for the BBC's *Screen Two* slot. This period comedy about the English abroad may not be director Mike Newell's usual fancy, but he dances into Merchant/Ivory territory with nimble feet. The cast is a Rolls-Royce affair: Miranda Richardson and Josie Lawrence as two ladies who try to escape dull London lives by renting an Italian villa; Joan Plowright, wonderfully funny as an imperious widow. The film opens commercially at the end of the month.

As for public run seems destined for Spotswood (November 20): this Australian comedy has been acquired for home viewing by the BBC. Do not expect raucous belly-laughs. Director Mark Joffe aims instead for the warm-hearted chuckle, with his story of an outcasted moccasin factory — makers of the "toughest-wearing moccasin in the southern hemisphere" — falling under an efficiency expert's gimlet eye. (Students of British comedy may be reminded of *The Battle of the Sexes*, made by former Ealing staff in 1959.)

Anthony Hopkins takes time off from his psychopaths to play the new broom struggling to bring discipline to a lax but friendly workforce. There are no surprises, but Joffe and his actors create such lively portrayals of the hobby-



Handing out clues? Natasha Richardson and Jeff Goldblum in *The Favour, the Watch and the Very Big Fish*

crazed factory staff that there is never time to get bored. In an age when much screen comedy screams and shouts, *Spotswood* displays a gentle touch.

Seekers after high-quality German cinema have found lean pickings in recent years. *The Serbian Girl* (November 17) brings fresh hope, along with a talented new director, Peter Schür. His plot is simple: a girl from a Yugoslav village ventures abroad, seeking a new life with her German boyfriend.

In crisp, elliptical images, beautifully photographed by Dietrich Lohmann,

Schür captures the human comedy of life on the road. The girl travels by coach, train and a lorry laden with sheep. Up and down Germany, she is robbed, hoodwinked and manhandled by a string of fairly seedy citizens, but her naivety saves her from fear and misfortune. Mirjana Jokovic, a sweetly expressive young Yugoslav actress, keeps a strong grip on the heroine's many moods. This is just the kind of film a festival like London exists for: a tasty plum that might otherwise slip away unseen. The festival's most rarefied delicacy

must, however, be *Limite* (repeated on November 14): a Brazilian avant-garde psycho-drama, completed in 1929, much praised by Eisenstein, and brought back to public view after extensive restoration work in the Seventies. The director, Mario Peixoto, was only 19 when he made this audacious reverie featuring three tortured souls drifting at sea to a soundtrack of Satie, Ravel and friends; he never completed another film.

● The London Film Festival continues at various central venues until November 21 (Information: 071-928 3232).

DANCE

Who dares, wins an audience

American Nancy Duncan, London

Contemporary Dance Theatre's new artistic director, talks to Debra Craine

In the corridors of The Place, home of London Contemporary Dance Theatre, the buzz word is change. Britain's largest contemporary dance company is changing its style, its philosophy and its direction in the hope of changing its fortunes.

The past few years have not been kind. Lax artistic direction and the treadmill of regional touring have left the company demoralised and languishing in the artistic doldrums. After setting the trends in the Sixties and Seventies, LCDT found that in the late Eighties, the most exciting contemporary choreography in Britain was taking place outside its domain. Now, however, there is a new management team working to find a relevant role for LCDT in the Nineties.

At the centre of the change is a diminutive 40-year-old American, Nancy Duncan, recently appointed as the third artistic director in the company's 24-year history. Unusually, Duncan is not a choreographer and has no designs on dance-making. She regards herself as an enabler, one who can provide the kind of environment in which choreographers can flourish, and as such will function as a commissioning director.

Her record in America is impressive. In 1982, she founded CoDanceCo, a dance production and performance company based in New York City, which for the past nine years has helped in nurturing the growth of contemporary



Duncan: "a company can only develop by taking risks"

dance in America. For CoDanceCo she commissioned new works from Mark Morris, Eiko and Koma, Ralph Lemon, Susan Marshall and Bebe Miller, among others.

At LCDT her brief is to redefine the company's repertoire. "They hired me because they felt they wanted to take LCDT the next step into the contemporary dance world and bring in newer work," she says. "I feel LCDT wants to bring the dance explosion to Britain and take the wonderful audiences it has developed and expose them to more of what's going on."

She also wants to help break

down the wall of misunderstanding that often exists between contemporary dance and the public. LCDT is using pre-performance talks and post-performance parties to educate its audiences. "I grew up in a small Midwestern town and the first thing I ever saw was Merce Cunningham," she says. "I had no idea what I was looking at and it was very difficult. I didn't like it."

"My point with CoDanceCo was to programme it in such a way that I could bring the audience into it. It was like going to an art gallery; they could see Picasso in one room, Degas in another and Leo-

nardo da Vinci in another, and get the idea that they can like some things and hate others."

For her inaugural season she has chosen three new pieces: Nina Wiener's *Wind Devil*; Freedom of Information by the late Anne Zane; and *Free As a Bird* by LCDT's former artistic director, Dan Waggoner. All of them happen to be American, but that, she says, is as much a matter of expediency as of personal preference. "What I know mostly right now is American. I had three or four months to find a couple of works the company could do and the budget had already been set. This programme contains three very distinct points of view. They happen to be American; down the line that will no longer be true."

Her priority is to familiarise herself with the British and European dance scenes, and find out how far she can go with the new job. "I feel that people don't want me to take risks. They are afraid that if I were to commission a choreographer who is risky, that if they haven't got a guaranteed product, then everybody's going to be down on the company and audiences won't come and we won't be funded." "Somehow I want to find a way, on whatever scale, to take those risks once in a while. That is the only way the company will develop."

● London Contemporary Dance Theatre opens at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London WC1 (071-278 8916) on November 19.

BRIEFING

Beating the rap

IN REDBRIDGE Magistrates Court last week the rap group NWA won their case to have 25,000 copies of their album, *Efilzaggin*, returned to them — thanks in part to the expert testimony of a *Times* critic, David Toop. The album had been seized in June under the Obscene Publications Act. Toop was called by the defence to "interpret" the album to the three lay magistrates. "It was a bizarre occasion," he says. "The defence lawyer was Geoffrey Robertson, of *Oz* trial fame. The magistrates awarded costs against the police."

Last chance...

THE artist Peter Samuelson may hold some sort of record, achieving a big one-man gallery show only in his 80th year. At least "English Faces", his vividly coloured, exquisitely drawn pictures of people from the Fifties to this year proves worth the wait. At the Roy Miles Gallery (071-495 4747) until Thursday.

ARTS REVIEWS

Rock and Theatre
page 20

THEATRE

Right man, right time, but wrong direction?

Benedict Nightingale cautiously welcomes the news of a change at the Royal Court

of Stafford-Clark's encouragement. It is hardly his fault that costs rose, grants dropped, and the Court had radically to reduce its offerings during his reign. Nor can he be blamed for discovering fewer good dramatists than some of his predecessors. No producer displayed a noticeably sharper nose for untried talent in the barren Eighties.

Nevertheless, the Court no longer seems as central or necessary as it did: fresh hands may put it firmly back on our mental maps. So why has Daldry been entrusted with this responsibility, yet denied the power fully and speedily to fulfil it? Do his new employers not believe in their own judgement? That is one major question that needs answering. The other, though even more serious, is actually less troubling. Has Daldry the mindset to run an organisation whose primary purpose is to stage new British drama?

The evidence against him is, perversely, his very success at the Gate. He has presented seasons of plays about war, plays by foreign women dramatists and, now, plays from the Spanish "golden age". Unknown work from

Russia, South America, Africa and China is promised for next year. So are seasons of contemporary German plays and plays about AIDS. There has been British premiere after British premiere, rediscovery after rediscovery. We have been introduced to the remarkable Marieluise Fleisser, author of *Pioneers at Ingolstadt*, and reminded of the subtle strengths of Cornelia's *Polytechnic*. In the past year, the Gate has won half-a-dozen prizes, including the Deutscher Award for Theatre; and all for work staged without pretension or public money in a 56-seat pub attic.

Do Daldry's triumphs at a more internationally minded theatre than the Court mean he is blind to British talent? Of course not. In his twenties, he founded a fringe company dedicated to staging new plays, Metro Theatre, and then threw himself into the tricky task of keeping the Sheffield Crucible's studio alive. "We did 90 per cent of our new work there, he did 90 per cent of it, and he has not stopped maturing since," his then boss, Clare Venables, says. "The Court couldn't have chosen better. It is a fabulous appointment."

Coming as it does from one of the most respected figures in the subsidised theatre, that is reassurance enough for me. Daldry is ready for the Court. Let us hope it is ready for him.

"A REASON TO SHOUT FOR JOY"

66 Salutations to Arthur Miller. The greatest living American playwright's first new work in a decade. Miller provides the nation with a Main Event of theatre...hurry to share a notoriously serious dramatist's fresh incarnation as architect of a laughter-filled maze. There are echoes of Shaw & Ibsen, not forgetting Neil Simon. In this remarkably diverse, lively play...one of the funniest plays of ideas in years. 99

Shaun Usher, Daily Mail

66 This searching, scorching, harsh but compassionate play...Miller is writing with all the vigour and agility of the commercial theatre at its most irresistible. This is the funniest play he has written. 99

John Peter, Sunday Times

TOM CONTI
"SUPERB"

Sunday Times

66 When the 1991 London theatre is recalled in longer memory, from a perspective approaching history, the epochal event will be The Ride Down Mt. Morgan...Arthur Miller at the pinnacle of his talent. 99

William Henry III, TIME

GEMMA JONES
"IMPECCABLE"

Sunday Telegraph

66 Comedy if one thinks, tragedy if one feels. The result is an immensely satisfying evening's theatre. 99

Andrew St. George, FINANCIAL TIMES

66 Extremely funny, extremely touching...absolutely wonderful. 99

Howard Jacobson, THE LATE SHOW, BBC

CLARE HIGGINS
"EXCELLENT"

Financial Times

"THIS PLAY IS UNMISSABLE FOR ANYONE WHO CARES ABOUT THE THEATRE"

Ruth Leon, LBC NEWSTALK

BOX OFFICE: 071-867 1116
CREDIT CARDS: 071-867 1111
GROUPS: 071-867 1113

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

CASTING BY

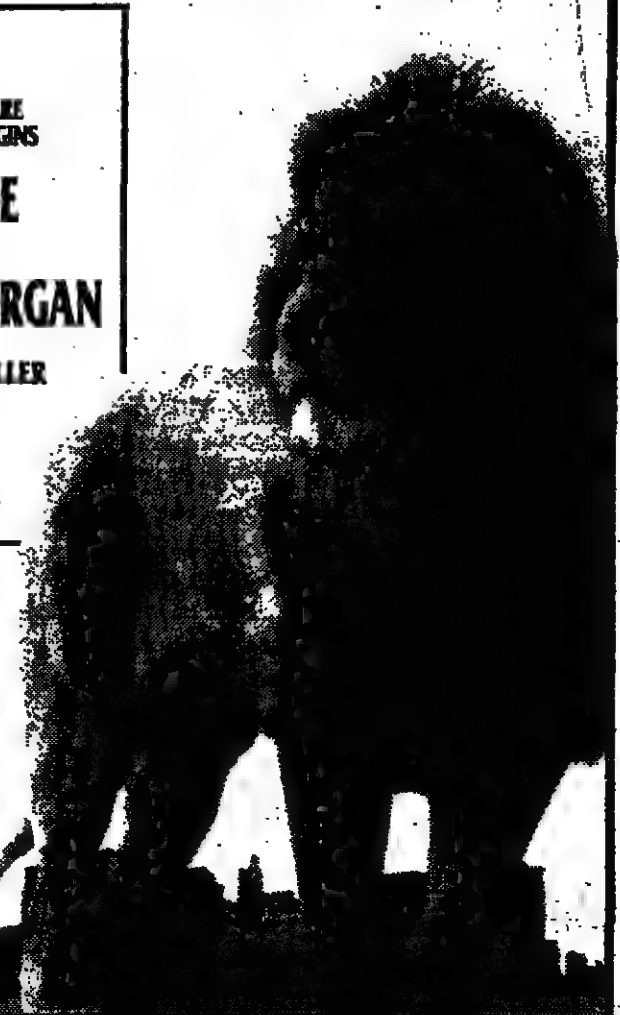
TOM CONTI
GEMMA CLARE
JONES HIGGINS

THE RIDE
DOWN
MT. MORGAN

A new play by
ARTHUR MILLER

Directed by
MICHAEL
BLAKEMORE

Designed by
TANYA McCALLIN



Sally Brompton meets the latest victims of the recession

The middle classes on their uppers

With their very homes under threat, the *nouveaux pauvres* are flocking to the advice centres — only now they go by bus, not BMW.

Two years ago, Robert Crowther was a successful accountant living in a £300,000 house in south-west London with his wife and two teenage children, holidaying in the Mediterranean, buying Gucci shoes with his gold card.

These days, he stays with friends, moving from one to another so as not to outstay his welcome, travelling by bus instead of BMW, struggling to stay out of the bankruptcy courts which would mean that he could never practise again.

At the age of 48, Mr Crowther (not his real name — "the last thing I want is for people to know how bad the situation is") has lost everything. His practice collapsed when clients were hit by the recession, and he was forced to sell his home for well below its market value in order to pay off the £200,000 mortgage plus the £100,000 he had borrowed on it when the market was buoyant; he is estranged from his family, who are living in a small rented flat; he has forfeited his bank account and credit cards; and the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) is helping him to cope with his £25,000 of personal debts.

"I spent ten years working for myself, employing staff and doing everything Maggie Thatcher wanted, and I'm on skid row," he says. "I haven't done anything wrong except take a chance and try to be a capitalist."

Mr Crowther's situation is not unusual. The recession is ramming through the leafy cul-de-sacs of the south-east just as fiercely as it is casting its chill over the inner city council estates.

Members of Lloyd's are having to sell their homes and possessions to pay off the society's massive deficit; redundancies and wage freezes are rife at managerial level, while the self-employed are suffering from a lack of business and unpaid debts. Last week a survey revealed that advertising for senior staff is at its lowest level since 1959.

A growing number of professional families who accepted the offers of easy money in the 1980s to borrow on the equity of their homes are finding that they can no longer pay back the loans, that their properties are worth less than the money they owe on them — and that they cannot sell them anyway.

Mr Crowther's view that the impact of losing everything is far greater on the professional middle classes than on "people who have never been exposed to the good life" is questionable, but not uncommon among his counter-

parts. Certainly, the CAB's 1,300 branches around the country are seeing a new type of clientele. "There is an increase in professional people coming into the bureaux who have not been our clients in the past," says Terry Walker, the CAB's money advice senior researcher.

"Most of them are over-stretched by mortgages, but they're also suffering from interest rates and redundancies. They come to us when they realise that they can no longer afford a solicitor. A lot of them are shocked at having to claim social security — usually at how small it is."

So great is the demand for free financial advice that many of the CAB's debt counsellors have had to limit their help to emergency cases. "The only people we've been able to see are those faced with repossession proceedings," says Nick Lord, manager of the CAB's money advice unit in Croydon. "We discuss their budgets and help them re-arrange their finances. If they want to keep a roof over their heads it may be that some things have to go by the board, such as school fees or the second car."

"It's inevitable that things are going to get worse as far as mortgages and repossessions are concerned, because of the time-lag in the system, and because many of the lenders are waiting until the property market improves before they repossess."

The housing charity Shelter is also helping a new kind of client. "The housing aid centres are seeing a lot of people who normally wouldn't cross their thresholds — especially a lot of small business people," says a spokeswoman. "The number of people I've come across who have had a very successful building business or property development business who have gone bust or lost their homes is really phenomenal."

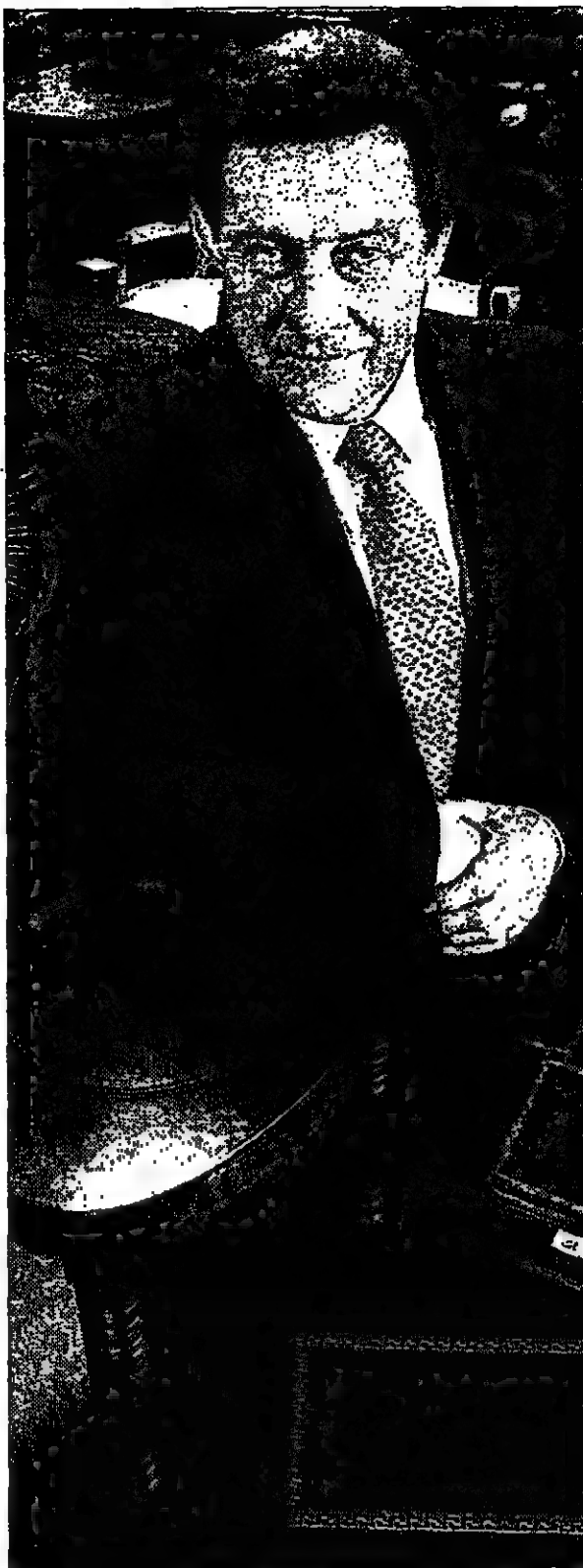
Shelter's current clients include a stockbroker whose £300,000 home is being repossessed, and a former property developer who is living in a van in a Welwyn Garden City car-park.

With twice as many properties on the market as there were three years ago, home owners who are being forced to sell are having to accept rock-bottom prices. Trevor Kent, a spokesman for the National Association of Estate Agents, is selling a mansion in Buckinghamshire belonging to a Lloyd's "name", which has just been reduced from £475,000 to £375,000 after three months. "Two years ago the price would have been £700,000," Mr Kent says.

Statistics produced by the Skipton Building Society, which has 59 branches and 60,000 borrowers around the country, show that their repossessions more than doubled among the self-employed during the first six months of 1991, and that 61 per cent of the people whose homes were repossessed by the society during that period were either professionals, self-employed, company directors or senior executives. Accountants came top of the list representing 11 per cent of the total, followed by surveyors, architects, doctors, solicitors and dentists.

According to a spokesman for the Abbey National Building Society, with 68 branches currently financing 1.2 million mortgages, designers and film directors have been particularly affected. "The problem for the middle classes is that they tend to have two bread-winners, which means that when one of them loses their employment they don't necessarily qualify for social security payments."

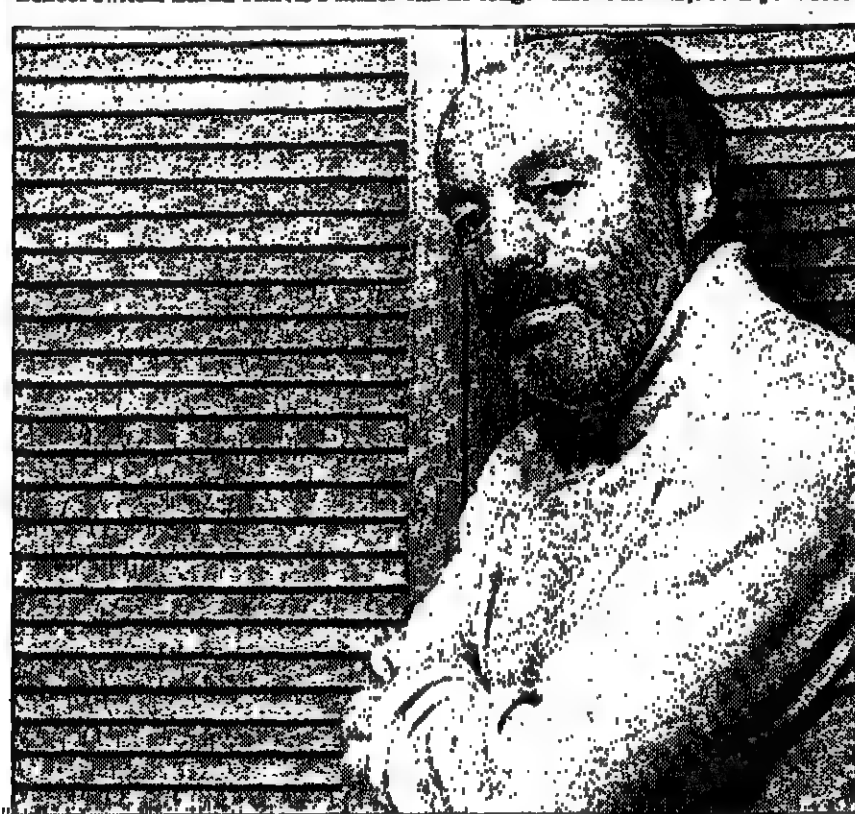
So many parents are facing difficulties with private school fees that the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS) has collaborated in the setting up of an insurance scheme which, for a premium of 2.5 per cent of the fees,



Winners and losers: Paul Whitfield of Bonhams, left, says this is a great time to buy furniture; all Colin Berry, above, can buy is a half-pint in the pub



School switch: Sarah Harris's father can no longer afford her £5,700-a-year fees



'One doesn't like to have forced vendors'

PAUL WHITFIELD

THE number of middle-class people being hit by the recession has meant rich pickings for the bailiffs and auctioneers. "We are seeing a better class of furniture coming through our hands," says Mark Wilkinson, the managing director of Palmer's in London's East End, auctioneers and valuers to the High Court, county courts and HM Customs & Excise. He recently sold a Rolls-Royce Corniche convertible impounded by the inland Revenue, and a couple of paintings which had to be valued by Christie's.

Paul Whitfield, the deputy chairman of the Knightsbridge and Chelsea auction house, Bonhams, agrees. "This is a great time to buy because things that have been locked up in houses are being released," Mr Whitfield says. "More people are being forced to sell because of the property market."

While acknowledging that now is a good time to find bargains, particularly in silver and English furniture, Mr Whitfield would like to see a slightly less nervous market. One doesn't like to have forced vendors and only bargain-hunting buyers.

The Old Master market has been incredibly brisk in the last six months," he says. "You can fill a room with dark and murky martyrdoms and obscure flower paintings and they go through the roof. Terrific prices are being paid by the Italians, although the paintings look utterly grim."

SUSAN HOWE

MANY women are putting off having babies because they can no longer afford a nanny, and the nanny market is suffering as a result, says Susan Howe, manager of the 40-year-old Belgrave Bureau in London's Knightsbridge.

With a qualified, live-out nanny earning between £170 and £200 net a week, the total cost to the employer is about £275 a week — the equivalent of almost £14,500 a year. "A mother's got to be earning at least £20,000 to make it worthwhile employing a nanny," Miss Howe says.

Working mothers have the choice of giving up work, employing a child-minder for £40 a week, or sharing a nanny for £20 a day.

'Once upon a time I would have been head-hunted. Now I buy the trade paper once a week'

FASHION EXECUTIVE
COLIN BERRY

COLIN Berry's curriculum vitae does not mention the fact that he was a partner in the fashion agency where he worked for five years. "There's a stigma to having been self-employed if you're

looking for a salaried position," says the 40-year-old divorcee.

After enjoying a salary of more than £20,000 a year plus a company car, Mr Berry is living on income support of £39.65 a week "which means I have to budget myself to spend £5.66 a day". Instead of the comfortable flat which he used to share in Richmond,

Surrey, he now rents a room in a friend's house, paid for by the housing benefit he receives.

He has been out of work since his fashion agency went into liquidation six months ago. He spends his days going to interviews, writing letters in response to job advertisements or walking. He has lost a stone in weight and says that

he is fitter than he has ever been.

"Once upon a time I would have been head-hunted," he says. "Now I buy the trade paper once a week and dive to the centre pages. It's tough because the positions are just not there any more, and if they are they're looking for people aged 25 to 35." He puts his age on his CV because "I'm not ashamed of being 40, I think it's a jolly good age to be."

He still meets his friends in the pub but buys his own half pint, and leaves when it is finished. When he is invited out to dinner he can no longer take along a bottle of wine. Nor can he afford to go to rugby matches or visit his father in the Cotswolds. He has joined the local library and has put his name on the long waiting list for the teaching-self-French book.

Despite the boredom and poverty, he says that his situation has not changed him — "but if I haven't found a job by Christmas I think it will".

SCHOOLGIRL
SARAH HARRIS

LONG before her parents mentioned it, 16-year-old Sarah Harris realised that she was going to have to change schools. The collapse of the property market meant that her father, a 51-year-old property developer, could no longer afford the £5,700-a-year fees at her exclusive boarding school, St Michael's Burton Park in Sussex.

"Although the school very kindly offered her a bursary to stay on, it only covered something like two-thirds of the fees and in today's climate I couldn't do that," says her father, David Harris.

In September Sarah started at Haywards Heath sixth-form college, where she is studying for A levels in geography, English and business studies.



Living on hope: Roger Thurlow was made redundant in May

After the initial adjustment to being with more than 1,000 pupils instead of 180, she is enjoying the school. "I do miss my old school and the closeness we all had there," she says, "but you just have to get over it."

She says the other students "take you for who you are, not where you used to be at school", but she occasionally gets teased for expressions "which they think a bit odd". With his assets tied up in five properties which he cannot sell, Mr Harris has had to put the family's 15th century home on the market. With 15 acres of ground and an indoor swimming pool, the house is being advertised for £495,000.

OFFICE MANAGER
ROGER THURLOW

ROGER and Linda Thurlow no longer eat out and their dwindling savings mean that they may soon have to sell one of their two modest cars. When Mr Thurlow, who is in his early forties, was made redundant last May by the financial services company for which he had worked for 20 years, he expected to have

found another job by now. "I'm still fairly buoyant and I feel strong enough to make a new life for myself," he says. "The worst part is the uncertainty, not knowing whether this time next month I'll have a job or whether it will be six months."

He gets £41.40 a week unemployment benefit, compared with his annual salary of between £20,000 and £30,000, but is still managing to pay his £600-a-month mortgage from his redundancy money and "a bit put by, which has helped. You just have to hope that a new opening comes along before you get to the end of it."

His former employer pays for the services of an outplacement agency, and his travel expenses while looking for work. Mr Thurlow says counselling by the agency has made him recognise his skills and achievements. "Doors close and new ones open. When you don't get a job you tell yourself it's their loss."

"One of our strengths is that Linda and I do give each other mutual support. We go through the occasional bad patch, but not very often."

Life after Redundancy: a new column begins on Thursday in the Appointments section

IS SOMETHING WRONG IN OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS?



This Friday The TES focusses on the growing debate about primary teaching methods and results. Will they have to change to meet the demands of the national curriculum and testing?

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Prudential Awards for the Arts

"WE WANT TO FIT THE WORLD INTO OUR LIVING ROOM."

We want to be able to bring you important and passionate drama from around the globe

This year we performed 16 premieres from five continents in a space just 18ft by 15ft (No bigger than the average living room.) Next year we want to do more

This year we worked with 182 actors, 14 directors, 12 designers and 43 stage managers. Next year we want to work with more.

This year we were only able to pay an average weekly wage of under a pound. Next year we want to pay more.

This year we performed to over 14,000 people. Next year we want to perform to many more

STEPHEN DALTRY, THE GATE THEATRE

THE GATE THEATRE, NOTTING HILL

The Prudential Award for Best New Production

The Gate Theatre, Notting Hill, London, 1991

Best New Production

Stephen Daltry, The Gate Theatre

Three-party Toryism

Peter Riddell finds ministers divided by their attitudes to Mrs Thatcher

Life at the top of the Conservative party always reminds me of *Julius Caesar*. There is a similar combination of brutality and hypocrisy, though not, unfortunately, oratory. And just as the fate of the characters in the play turns on their relations with the fallen leader, so too do most Tory MPs still define themselves in relation to Margaret Thatcher.

She casts a long shadow, from which John Major has not yet entirely escaped. Take, for instance, three ministers to whom I have talked over the past week. The first was relieved to see the back of Mrs Thatcher, the second supported her to the end but has accommodated to the new regime, and the third remains completely unreconciled. Let me call them *One Nation*, *Thatcherite* and *No Turning Back* respectively. The three exist, only slightly disguised here, though they reflect broad trends in the party. I have omitted a fourth, *Time Server*, because he agrees with whatever the prime minister

of the day says. *No Turning Back* is the most miserable, along with nine of his friends who are now junior and middle ranking ministers. He was thoroughly depressed by the coup against Mrs Thatcher, was momentarily reassured by the election of Mr Major, but quickly became disillusioned. "What did Margaret ever see in John?" he asks.

The prime minister hardly shares her views on anything capital punishment, public spending, Europe. And look at the rest of the cabinet — hopeless, almost all Heathites. Last Wednesday's autumn statement was a disaster, Margaret, he says, is very upset. It was spend, spend, spend: all our efforts to cut borrowing have gone to waste. Of course, if we win the election we will have to start to cut back spending.

But it is Europe that really worries *No Turning Back*. Like Nigel Lawson, he accepts the fudge on economic and monetary union but cannot see the point in signing a treaty if we reject a single currency. His sticking point is foreign and defence policy and increasing the powers of the European parliament. A few weeks ago he and his friends were worried about a sellout and talked about resignation. They sent letters and held meetings to put on pressure. They do not want to go and have been encouraged recently by the government's tough negotiating position. They agree with Norman Tebbit that the best hope now is that the Maastricht summit will fail and the Tories can play the patriotic card against Labour.

No Turning Back is irritated by Nicholas Ridley's weekend comments and at times he wonders whether it might be best if the Tories lost the election and regrouped, since he does not believe his lot have much future in a re-elected Major government. Some older ex-ministers who are retiring from the Commons have urged

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

him and his friends not to despair, their time will come. But he is not so sure. He thinks the great days are over.

Thatcherite is closer to the centre of power and less apocalyptic. He thinks the changes since last November have been more of rhetoric than of substance. It is just that John talks differently from Margaret about Europe and public services and is of a different generation. But none of the main legacy has gone; the poll tax was never really central to Thatcherism. The government is still tough on inflation and the privatisation and deregulation programmes are continuing. *Thatcherite* is less forthright about the increases in public spending, but shrugs them off ahead of the election. He is also pleasantly surprised when he looks round the cabinet table about how strong and united his colleagues are on Europe. He thinks a deal at Maastricht is just about, more likely than not and believes the vast majority of Tory MPs, like *Time Server*, will back whatever the cabinet recommends.

One Nation thoroughly enjoys being in the Major government. Policy is discussed calmly and everyone gets on well; after some initial wariness, Michael Heseltine has been regularly round to 10 Downing Street for cosy chats. *One Nation* has no worries about the present team distancing themselves from Mrs Thatcher. Over the past year a series of significant changes have been achieved without splitting the party — the proposed replacement of the poll tax by the council tax, the new emphasis on maintaining the quality of public services. Mr Major's deft handling of international issues. Together with signs of the economy emerging from recession, it will be possible to present Mr Major as successfully dealing with the unpopular aspects of Thatcherism.

The key is Europe, and *One Nation* believes that if a deal can be agreed at Maastricht that could be a defining moment for Mr Major, when at last he can separate himself from Mrs Thatcher, if necessary confronting her. Mr Major can then become truly his own man, developing his own view of Britain in the 1990s.

She will then cease to be a brooding presence and become a figure from the past, a protagonist in the battle of the memoirs with Mr Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe. Even then perhaps we will still hear echoes — not perhaps of *The Duchess of Maltravers* but of *The Duchess of Maltravers*. After struggles which Mrs Thatcher would understand, the great lady protests: "I am Duchess of Maltravers still."

My maternal grandfather had an unworried streak. Once, while my grandmother was out, a man came round selling wooden ladders he had made himself. Granddad bought one. It was expensive. "Why?" protested Nana, for they were not rich. "We have a perfectly good steel ladder." "I know," said Granddad, "but wooden ladders are a dying trade. I wanted to encourage him." Their son, my Uncle Ray, inherited the trait. Believing the railway to be the transport mode of any wisely planned society, he goes by train, even where inconvenient, just to encourage British Rail.

Their daughter, my mother, has never so much as nodded in the direction of practical calculation. She used (when we lived in Rhodesia) to employ migrant Africans when there was nothing whatsoever for them to do, hoping to make a dent on urban poverty in central Africa.

Dad's side of the family was different. Grandma sawed off all the posts on her four-poster beds because they were impractical. And you must never take her son, my father, shopping for furnishings as he chooses household goods in complete disregard of their appearance and solely on account of whether they are likely to collect dust.

These opposite traits war in my own soul. The result is a most unhappy one. I behave quite pointlessly, can see that what I am doing is quite pointless, and yet cannot stop myself. I have just lost another hopeless campaign. I had been trying to drink enough "mild" beer at the Druid Inn in Birchover to persuade the proprietor, Mr Bunce, to keep it on tap, not just for me but for the whole nation. This weekend there was a towel over the tap. "We've taken it off," said Mr B. "For good."

I love mild. It's cheap, it tastes, well, mild — and its big advantage for a small chap like me is that you bulk out before you peg out. With mild I can achieve the happy state of honestly not wanting another drink and yet still being able to walk.

And that's the problem. I can't drink it fast enough. In pubs up and down the country publicans are weighing up whether to carry on catering to diminishing demand. In pubs up and down the country I am asking for mild in a frantic attempt to show them that many customers do still want it. It had reached the state at the Druid when I was ready to buy a pint and pour it down the loo when nobody was looking. But I cannot do it single-handed: the rest of the country is not pulling its weight and I feel I am shouldering more and more of the burden. I really cannot continue ingesting this volume.

The more so because of my campaign to eat kippers. I'm not actually wild about kippers, but

Rich and poor in the Philippines are courting a return of dictatorship, says Joanna Pitman

Madness in Manila

Euphoria, Manila's swankiest nightclub, was living up to its name on Saturday night, packed with jubilant Marcos loyalists celebrating a return to the good old days and waiting for their idol, Imelda Marcos, to drop in for a dance before dawn.

One middle-aged woman, ears, throat and wrists dripping with gold, collapsed on a velvet cushion after her exertions on the dance floor. As she summoned more champagne, the conversation turned to the 3,000 Filipinos killed in floods last week. Her lips curled in horror. She had not heard much about it because, insulated in her \$2m Manila home, she had been busy organising the Imelda reception committee.

Her hard work had paid off. Mrs Marcos, who six years ago fled to escape a popular revolt, leaving a plundered economy, a politicised military force and a poverty-stricken people, returned last week to an ecstatic welcome. Tens of thousands of poor Filipinos, many of them the same victims of injustice who had marched in 1986 to oust her late husband's

dictatorship, lined the streets to cheer.

Behind the jubilation of the moment, however, is the belief that another Marcos regime is on the way that will allow them to get back to the business of looting the nation. But the marching fervour of ordinary Filipinos is no vote of confidence in Mrs Marcos. It is testimony of their disappointment with President Corason Aquino, the politically inexperienced housewife turned to power with world poverty. Nature has not helped: the flood was the fourth natural disaster in the Philippines in the past 17 months, following an earthquake, typhoons and one of the worst volcanic eruptions this century.

But the underlying cause of the nation's descent was the 20-year Marcos dictatorship, which reduced the nation from being one of the most promising markets in

southeast Asia to an economic basket case. The per capita income is now half that of Thailand. GNP hovers around zero, and crime is soaring along with population growth, likely to reach 120 million by 2020. Filipino economists are beginning to compare their nation with destitute countries such as Bangladesh.

The land, tax, industrial, judicial and other reforms essential to pull the country away from the edge of the abyss are anathema to a ruling elite that relies on existing inequities to keep the underclasses in check. Poverty is visible everywhere. In the provinces, peasants working on bankrupt sugar estates barely make enough to survive, their hungry children kept from school to help in the field. In Manila, whole families of ragged squatters live inside the sewage system or on rubbish

dumping. If they had invested their hopes for deliverance in Mrs Aquino, they have been disappointed. Her ineffectual leadership has compounded the depredations of the Marcos years. The economy has regressed; foreign investment flows have stagnated. Their prospects are bleaker than before.

When Mrs Marcos and her circus come to town, the poor travel from miles around to enjoy a brief distraction from their grim lives. Some sing, wave, applaud and laugh; others simply stare, hypnotised by the glamour.

Few connect Mrs Marcos's political aspirations with the scores of charges of corruption she faces. Her performance on her dry-run campaign trail last week, paying the crowds and offering them free meals to attend, show the Marcos methods have not changed. But then the faith of most Filipinos in genuine reform has evaporated. They have resigned themselves to simply enjoying the Imelda show, hoping for the odd 100 pesos (£2) handout when the elections come round.

One bright spark too many

Jokes about burning books are dangerous, writes Bernard Levin

I have not seen the new programme on Channel 4, *Burning Books*, which I gather discusses the week's new publications, and I think I shall not switch on when it is showing. In those circumstances, you might think that I am in no position to offer any opinion about it, and although there is a long tradition of what might be called blind criticism, I would not normally comment on anything I have not inspected, were it not for the exceptional nature of the programme.

For until recently it included a special item, one which I rather think must be examined. It does not concern the nature and quality of the books discussed (on which I would remain silent), nor of writing present and past (in which, however broad the field surveyed, I would not take a stand), nor such disputatious matters as the Net Book Agreement (from conversation on which I would rapidly flee). What then, you ask, would tempt me into an argument on something of which I have no first-hand knowledge? It is this: those who took part in the programme were invited, if they thought a book being judged in the programme had no merit, to throw it, visibly, into a fire, presumably a fire surrounded with proper precautions, lest a boss-shot should set the television studio ablaze. But then, I rather hoped it would.

I think that the people who devised this merry wheeze must be young, a good deal younger than me anyway. The man in charge, Waldemar Januszczak, I have met once or twice, but not sufficiently often to guess at his years. Nor does it matter very much, except to reinforce my belief that they have never come across Santayana's apophthegm, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." (We shall come to what Heine said on the subject in due course.)

Mr Januszczak's comment, to *The Times* Diary, was a plea for critics to "come down from their elitist soap boxes". I am a kind of critic, on and off, and I am only too willing to come down from my

elitist soap box, as soon as this complicated manoeuvre is demonstrated to me in an intelligible fashion, for at present I can make little of it, unless elitist soap boxes are particularly flammable, when I am willing to apply the match, relieved that the auto-da-fé has passed the books by.

But I fear that the enlivening item in the programme was intended to be the moment when a book was judged wanting by one or more participants, and the crackling of the flames meant that another volume had been consigned to the fire. True, Mr Januszczak says that "People don't have the guts to say a book isn't worth the paper it's printed on", but is there not a considerable gap between condemning a book as rubbish and burning it? We are up against it, friends, for it was clear that the people in charge of the programme would answer the question "No".

Well, then, it is our task to make it "Yes". Let us start by seeing what John Milton thought a book is:

Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay they do preserve in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. If you stop and contemplate those words you will surely, if you are not an absolutely dead thing, see the point. Even if you don't, you must have played the dinner-table game: whom, anywhere in history, would you like to invite to dinner? Almost invariably, the reason you want to call such guests back from history is because of their books. History is built out of books, each book a brick; who would want to spend ten minutes with Richard the Lionheart, for all



his exploits? But who could tear himself away from Erasmus in ten years? And why? Hear Milton again:

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Some people have passed through the world without discovering the written word; the Incas for instance. Yet theirs was a great civilisation; do you not sorrow for the unwritten record that might have taught us so much more? It is the lack of a book which prevents

us from knowing — from their own side — the Spanish conquest of their land and culture.

But, comes the retort, some books really have no merits whatever. I believed that until once, being shown round the hidden depths of the British Museum Library (as it then was), I saw a heap of children's comic books being solemnly catalogued, and expressed astonishment: what use could there be for such junk? The rebuke was gentle, but impressive: in years to come, some scholar might be studying

the playthings and playbooks of children long, long dead, and he might find this shelf of what was junk to us, but treasure to him. From that day, I have never allowed myself to believe that any book is without merit, even if it is only the merit of being brought to light centuries later.

Besides, were not the participants in the programme, particularly Mr Januszczak, being a touch — how shall I put it? — well, elitist? What is rubbish to them is clearly not rubbish to thousands or even millions who buy and enjoy, say, popular fiction. Who are Mr Januszczak and his friends to lay down the laws to what the masses should read, and what should be consigned to the flames? Were it not for the fact that I have proclaimed my resolve not to watch the programme, I might argue that if there is to be book-burning at all, it should be the shortlist for the Booker prize, including the winner. And who should censure me for doing so — unless it be Mr Januszczak?

And yet, the story unfolds another twist: let us pause in assessing books, and agree that some are worthless rubbish in anyone's eyes. There still remains the fate that was reserved for them. And I think it is now time to tell you what Heine said on the subject: he said, "Those who begin by burning books will end by burning people."

No, I do not believe that a programme on Channel 4 will lead to murder. But in my lifetime Heine was proved exactly right. The ashes of the murdered millions are too precious to be mingled with the ashes of books declared burnable by a gaggle of modish poseurs on television. Hear Milton for the last time: As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye.

Called to account

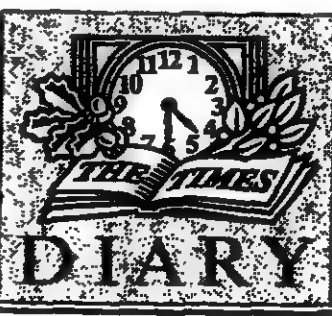
AS THE funding of political parties comes under closer scrutiny in advance of the general election, it has emerged that ten years ago senior figures in the BCCI, the bank at the centre of international scandals, flirted seriously with the idea of bankrolling the SDP. Anthony Martin, who was head of the SDP's public relations in 1981, says: "In November of that year John Hillbery, then head of public affairs at BCCI, asked me whether the party would be interested in a donation, possibly running to millions. He told me the money came from the Middle East."

Hillbery confirms that he contacted the party about a substantial donation — although far smaller than Martin believed — but it was likely to be in the form of a series of large personal bequests from BCCI officials. "The idea fizzled out because the SDP never came back to us," he says.

Three members of the Gang of Four were never told of the offer. Bill Rodgers, chairman of the party's finance committee in 1981, was not informed but says: "We wouldn't have accepted money from people in the BCCI as it would have compromised our independence."

Dr David Owen, with Lord Diamond, the party's treasurer in all but name at the time, met the most senior figures in the bank in 1981. Diamond says: "They wanted to discuss foreign policy. According to Diamond no offer of funding was made, but he insists the money would have been accepted."

Dr Owen says: "At that stage not many people knew very much about BCCI. I don't think we would have been very keen to take money from them. BCCI was seen



as worth talking to about the third world and development policy. If they had individuals who wanted to give money that was their affair." Given their subsequent history, perhaps both sides had a narrow escape.

With the topping at the weekend of one of the last statues of Lenin in Eastern Europe, a 55ft colossus in east Berlin, a more discreet clearance has taken place closer to home. A 5ft bronze bust of Lenin has been moved from the council chamber at Islington town hall after protests from one of the Labour councillors, Greg Hayman. But the leaders of the London borough are hedging their bets. The bust has been moved only as far as the top of a nearby staircase, discreetly positioned behind a floral arrangement.

Reith's ghost?

LORD REITH, it seems, may not have been the author of the fib that appeared on his first job application to the BBC in 1922. The indiscretion, first reported here, may have been the responsibility of one of Reith's friends who co-wrote the letter.

Ian McIntyre, former controller of Radio 3, researching a book on Reith, discovered that he had told the BBC that since he had left his last job he had been abroad, the

truth being that he had spent several fruitless months seeking work.

The Diary has discovered that one of Reith's closest friends, James Esling, an engineer, helped compose the letter. Esling's son, Peter, says from his home in Wales: "John Reith asked my father to help write a suitable letter of application. My father, who enjoyed letter writing, had a neat turn of phrase. Before the friends parted that night the letter was composed."

Esling suspects his father may have been guilty of the fib. "We shall never know. But does it matter two hoots? The end surely justified the means in this case."

Mon ami

THE European debate is intensifying ahead of Maastricht and Peter Lilley has been using his French connection — he has a house in Normandy — to good effect. At the Tory and CBI conferences the trade and industry secretary referred in speeches to

truth being that he had spent several fruitless months seeking work.

The Diary has discovered that one of Reith's closest friends, James Esling, an engineer, helped compose the letter. Esling's son, Peter, says from his home in Wales: "John Reith asked my father to help write a suitable letter of application. My father, who enjoyed letter writing, had a neat turn of phrase. Before the friends parted that night the letter was composed."

Esling suspects his father may have been guilty of the fib. "We shall never know. But does it matter two hoots? The end surely justified the means in this case."

THE European debate is intensifying ahead of Maastricht and Peter Lilley has been using his French connection — he has a house in Normandy — to good effect. At the Tory and CBI conferences the trade and industry secretary referred in speeches to

truth being that he had spent several fruitless months seeking work.

"European laws only apply in England."

One or two of Lilley's aides at the DTI are dubious, and they are not the only ones. French reporters, anxious to interview the mystery farmer, have been unable to track him down. They have turned to Hugh Dykes, one of the most pro-European Tory MPs, for help. According to a DTI mole, a letter has landed on Lilley's desk from Dykes seeking the name and address of the farmer.

Dykes is certain Lilley will oblige. "I am sure the farmer would like to share his views with an audience wider than his ministerial neighbour. He may, not know what a figure he has become in the European debate." So far, Dykes has not had a reply.

Man the pumps

NO FEWER than three world dance premieres are being staged at Her Majesty's Theatre next month in one of the biggest assemblies of dancing talent seen on the London stage. The show will be in support of Crusaid, an AIDS charity, and the Princess of Wales will be in attendance.

The first premiere will be a piece by Sir Kenneth MacMillan to music by Poulenc, which will be performed by Leanne Benjamin of English National Ballet and Stephen Jeffries, of the Royal Ballet. The second will be a new tango performed by Julio Bosa, the "Argentinian firecracker", and the third features Anthony Dowell and Marguerite Porter, wearing top hat, white tie and tails, in *Dancing in the Dark*, a new work by Gillian Lynne, choreographer of *Cats* and organiser of the "Cent". To top off the gala Viviane Durante and Irak Mukhamedov of the Royal Ballet will dance the rarely performed pas de deux from *Emmerla*, Will Princess Diana bring her dancing shoes?

He says he knows the mysterious farmer





BEYOND MAXWELL'S GRAVE

The continued controversy over the death of Robert Maxwell, who was buried yesterday in Jerusalem, must be distressing for his family. It cannot be surprising. His movements prior to his death, the state of his health and that of his companies, the opacity of his business, the extraordinary graveside eulogy from the Israeli president, all compounded the mystery of an unseen death at a moment of crisis in his career. None of this need rouse suspicion; it inevitably excites curiosity.

Mr Maxwell was a classic British entrepreneur: born poor, foreign and displaced. He was thus unbound by the golden shackles of British upbringing and British expectations. His was just that energy and hunger for success that was so absent from the gene pool of British business in the past 50 years. He personified the individual zest for wealth without which capitalism ossifies. His competitive spirit, his love of allies and malice towards enemies were the stuff of old-fashioned enterprise. He was a mover and shaker and moved and shook real industries, not just City money. Scientific publishing would not have become a significant British industry in the 1950s without his contribution. Without the changes pushed through British printing and publishing by Robert Maxwell and Rupert Murdoch in the 1980s, these industries would have withered, mostly to migrate abroad along with cars and electronics.

The puzzle for Mr Maxwell's obituarists this past week has been to disentangle the right from the wrong in the man and his career — and see whether this can shed any light upon his death. Certainly he was temperamentally unsuited to the disciplines of sharing equity in his companies other than with his own family. The trade department inspectors' notorious seizures on his conduct of public companies in 1990 dogged him all his life.

They were echoed during Mr Maxwell's Mirror group flotation this year and may yet resurface as share movements prior to his death are examined. He took full advantage

of Britain's lax and secretive commercial laws. He thus ironically profited from the cosy relationship between the City establishment (against which he fought bitterly) and Westminster and Whitehall, a cosiness that protects corporate inefficiency and misbehaviour and that mystifies Americans.

Mr Maxwell was not unique. He was the type of immigrant buccaner of whom British industry seems in chronic need. If he induced financiers and shareholders to join him, if he shared the conceit of the rich that some rules were for lesser mortals to obey, then more fool the rule enforcers. If he used the power of his newspapers and the bullying of his personality to cow politicians and regulators, so much the worse for them. He was hardly the first to test the wider limits of British capitalism. And if he tested his corner, of capitalism close to destruction, again he was hardly the first.

Balancing the pluses and minuses of a Maxwell is an unfruitful game. For all his industrial innovation, he was at heart a dealer rather than an executor. His thrills came from the act of buying and selling, not from managing. He was an egotist and a monstrously improbable socialist. His custodianship of Labour's favourite newspaper, the *Daily Mirror*, bothered Labour to distraction (but then so did his predecessors in that role). He expanded a few horizons, gave employment to many and strutted and fretted a lively hour upon the stage. It is a sad curiosity of Britain's commercial life that few such personalities are home-grown. Where now the Telfords, the Brunels, the Hudsons, even the Northcliffes?

Robert Maxwell was abnormal. Even the abnormal are entitled to rest in peace, perhaps the only peace Mr Maxwell has ever known. His empire had clearly become for him a barely tolerable burden. "If thou art rich... thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, and death unload thee." But yesterday's scenes in Jerusalem showed that his shadow was a long one and will not so easily be laid to rest.

PEACE AT THE UN'S PRICE

Both parties to the lethal and destabilising conflict in Yugoslavia have now asked the United Nations Security Council to send a peacekeeping force. While it imposed an arms embargo on Yugoslavia six weeks ago, the UN did so on the ground that the fighting there posed a threat to international peace. Saturday's request was issued by the rump federal presidency, which supports the Serbian cause. The Croatians have endorsed it. The UN must now respond promptly.

A UN peacekeeping force should be sent on the clear understanding that its mission is to supervise an end to fighting. That must mean freezing the situation on the ground. It is no job of such a force to restore legal boundaries or otherwise dictate a political settlement by force of arms. In a battle zone without clear frontiers, that will perhaps require a ground force of at least 10,000 well-armed troops with air and naval support.

Both Serbian and Croatian authorities (including the federal army and Croatian defence forces) must give written undertakings of consent and co-operation, beginning with a ceasefire. That must include agreement that there will be no movement of troops or military supplies, that the federal air force will be grounded and the navy return to port. Peacekeeping forces can be dispatched only at the request of both sides, a condition which has now been met but may be withdrawn at the request of either. Both Serbs and Croats must agree that such a decision is for the Security Council alone.

These commitments will not be easy to extract from both leaderships. Each stands to lose by some of them. There is by now a huge fighting zone in which not all units on either side are firmly under the control of senior commanders. Lacking a front line, the peacekeeping force will need to establish a demilitarised zone which contains both Serbs and Croats. Its rules of engagement

will have to be carefully defined to maintain the peacekeeping role while enabling it to deal with violations of the ceasefire.

Assuming agreement, a peacekeeping force could not be deployed in less than six to eight weeks. It would be unrealistic to expect a ceasefire to hold until just before it arrives. The UN should meantime take two steps. One is to press ahead with a mandatory oil embargo under Chapter 7 of its charter. The second is to dispatch a small advance force to the neighbouring areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Vojvodina to contain any continued fighting to Croatia.

Yugoslavia may yet become another Cyprus, partitioned and bitter. Even then, the composition and command of the force will require careful negotiation. It should include such countries as Canada, which earlier offered to join a CSCE-sponsored observer mission should one be set up. This should not be an exclusively European force, although some Western European governments could be asked to contribute over and above their assessed UN share of the costs. The European Community has made little headway in Yugoslavia, and its members may ask why the UN is likely to do better. They should ask with some humility. For reasons that had more to do with an eagerness to prove that the EC could operate a common foreign policy than with dynamics on the ground, the EC has so far acted as though Yugoslavia were a Western European affair. This it never was.

The EC's Carrington plan at least offered a basis for political negotiation. The UN thus starts with half a solution, an advance on many previous UN peacekeeping operations. For all its intractability, the parties in Yugoslavia have at least sued for help in making peace. Only by taking them at their word can they be held to it.

DAWN IN CALCUTTA

Bliss was it in Calcutta yesterday to be alive, but to be young, as an aspiring South African cricketer, must have been very heaven. It was South Africa's first international after 21 years in quarantine. India won the first ever years in quarantine. India won the first ever match between these two great cricketing nations. South Africa's multicultural squad, chosen by the post-apartheid United Cricket Board of South Africa under Ali Bacher and trained by Mike Procter, was led by a third survivor of the generation that beat all comers in the late 1960s, the captain Clive Rice. To a welcome of unprecedented warmth even by Calcuttan standards, the new South African cricket broke its duck.

The alacrity with which India invited the South Africans, who were formally readmitted to international cricket only four months ago, testified both to the revolution in attitudes brought about by President F.W. de Klerk and to the personal influence of Nelson Mandela. The leader of the African National Congress set aside any lingering resentment of the Springbok tradition, and supported the team's readmission both to Test cricket and to the World Cup next year. Test cricket and the World Cup next year. Norman Tebbit's celebrated cricketing test, which measured the integration of "multicultural" communities by their loyalty to the national team, would have been a little use in South Africa until the advent of Mr de Klerk. A country which had refused to play cricket against an England side that included Basil D'Oliveira did not deserve the support of South Africans of any race. Excluded from participation, Mr Mandela naturally cheered any side playing against the apartheid Springboks.

The present South African squad includes only two Asian players and two Coloured assistant managers, so it has a long way to go before the team even begins to reflect the ethnic make-up of the country. The temptation to impress host countries by selecting players on racial grounds will increase as the black majority asserts its political muscle. That would be a betrayal of the cause of racial equality for which so many South Africans fought. If South Africa is to recover its lost pre-eminence in cricket, selectors will need to be rigorously colour-blind.

The sports boycott was crude, partial and often hypocritical. Individuals were tolerated (in golf and tennis) or persecuted (in athletics) at the whim of sporting factions. It certainly hurt initially, but the refusal to lift it in particular sports and when they became integrated rendered its impact purely gestural. It was an attack not on racism in sport but on a country's undemocratic politics, in which case it would have been no less justified against dozens of other nations. That it should now be lifted when South Africa is still far from democratic is as bizarre as that it should have been maintained long after Pretoria said it would dismantle formal apartheid.

What Calcutta shows is that peoples sometimes do not share the bigotry and inflexibility of their leaders. Sport can be a great divider of nations, but it can also bring them together. South Africa has done enough no longer to be a pariah. The Calcutta public knows that. It now wants to get on with the greatest of games.

Medical warning on nuclear tests

From the President, Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons, and others

Sir, We understand that the British government is shortly preparing to explode a nuclear device under the Nevada desert. There is a growing public perception that nuclear weapons are unacceptably dangerous. Even those who believed they served a purpose as a deterrent are beginning to accept that with the collapse of the Soviet Union they are no longer necessary and even counter-productive.

The production of nuclear weapons is fuelled by testing them. Until recently there has been general ignorance of the effects of nuclear testing but a report, *Radioactive Heaven and Earth*, produced last August by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has made a serious attempt to quantify the consequences.

For example, the authors estimate that the radioactive materials released hitherto by atmospheric testing (now universally abandoned) and incorporated into human beings by the end of this century will eventually produce 430,000 cancer fatalities, some of which have already occurred. Ultimately the total number of cancer fatalities

could be as high as 2.4 million.

The authors show that underground testing is leaving behind large quantities of long-lived radioactive materials at test sites around the world, that leakage from these sites is not improbable, and this would pose a threat to future generations.

Nuclear tests are in essence turning the Nevada and other nuclear test sites into huge dumps for high-level radioactive waste. At Nevada, for example, there are over 1,700 kilograms of plutonium 239, which has a half-life of 24,400 years.

In view of the growing evidence that nuclear testing is dangerous to both the health of populations and the environment we find it extraordinary that the government still proposes to conduct its test at the Nevada site and call on it to think again.

Yours truly,
K. HOFFENBERG (President),
LESLEY MORRISON
(Vice-Chairman),
ANDREW HAINES
(Panel Chairman),
Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons,
601 Holloway Road, N19.

Repossession homes

From the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Sir, The government's announcement that repossession homes are to be made available to homeless families (report, November 6), although helpful to mortgage lenders, will hardly be welcome news to homeowners threatened with repossession. They need, above all, help to stay in their own homes. This not only brings social benefits but is likely to be more cost-effective to the public purse in the long run.

New initiatives are urgently needed to enable housing associations and local authorities to acquire individual properties, leaving the occupiers in residence whilst converting their tenure either to shared ownership or rented status. To prevent abuse, such help should

be restricted to those who, on repossession, would fall within the statutory definition of homelessness.

The government's initiative will, in any case, have only a limited impact on the problem of homelessness. To be of real value it should be merely one element in a broad new offensive. That offensive should include the loosening of constraints on the use by local authorities of their capital receipts, increased provision of furnished short-stay accommodation, greater encouragement for private leasing schemes, and incentives to bring empty property above shops back into use.

Yours faithfully,
TED WATTS, President,
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Parliament Square, SW1,
November 6.

Water extraction

From Mr D. S. Martin

Sir, Timothy Jolly (November 6) questions a point made previously (letter, October 29) that taking water from boreholes is a "more serious cause" of low river flows than other factors. I think it is the main cause. The destruction of the once lovely chalkstreams surrounding London arose from making boreholes to try to supply the insatiable demands of London and the new towns.

At the time, just after the second world war, the water companies stated that their activities would not reduce river flows, using similar arguments to those of Mr Jolly, but they were proved wrong and the rivers were ruined forever. In the Sixties, Thames Conservancy had a pilot scheme to test the effect of increasing abstraction from the river

while adding water from boreholes to the headwaters of streams feeding the Thames. The conclusion was that every gallon taken from a borehole is lost to stream flow.

Since then the decline of chalk streams throughout the whole of southern England has continued. The newly formed National Rivers Authority recognises the problem and plans in the future to reduce abstraction in order to reverse the decline. Rivers such as the Pang in Berkshire, the Little Ouse in Kent and the Piddle in Dorset are drying up mainly as a result of borehole abstraction and it is essential that the fundamental cause should be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. MARTIN (Council member,
Salmon and Trout Association),
13 St Maur Road, SW6,
November 6.

Organic farming

From Miss Diane Montague

Sir, Sir Julian Rose rightly says (October 26) that organic farmers receive no special financial aid. The market place does not reward them enough to ensure survival. Public perception on financial aid to farmers is that it is high enough already. Very few shoppers seem inclined to pay higher prices for organically-grown food.

Free market economics will find a role for organic produce in its own right. But realistically, hard-pressed farmers need to grow as much high-quality food as possible and the only way to do this is to use the tried and stringently tested products developed for them by the agricultural supply industry.

Yours faithfully,
DIANE MONTAGUE (Editor),
Agricultural Supply Industry,
Chatham House,
115 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.

Courtly language

From Margaret Lady Elton

Sir, Charles Isaac Elton, MP, said to be the most learned QC of the late 19th century, was an authority on medieval land tenure, including gavelkind (the equal division of an estate among the children).

He frequently spoke Norman French in the law courts (letter, November 5). He weighed 22 stone and a spy cartoon of 1887 depicts him as "Court Roll".

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET ELTON,
Clevedon Court, Somerset.

British manufacturing

From the Director-General of the CBI

Sir, The Confederation of British Industry recognises that companies, and particularly their managements, must take responsibility for bringing average manufacturing performance in the UK closer to the level of the world-class best. As several of your correspondents have suggested (letters, November 8) this will be possible only if, as a nation, we make the most of our resources.

Your leader, "Manufacturing recedes" (November 5), reflected neither the recommendations of the report of the CBI's manufacturing advisory group, "Competing with the World's Best", nor the content and tenor of discussion at our national conference, which you reported fully in the same edition.

For the record, we are not calling

for more (or any) subsidies or support for the non-competitive or inefficient. As I made clear, the recent export performance of UK business shows that they are not needed. We are close to a balance in our trade in manufactured goods — an apparently rather well kept secret, unfortunately.

Moreover, the CBI does not support "Buy British" policies. In a free market economy our members should (and do) buy the goods that suit their needs best, in world markets. Many of these goods are British, as the transformation of the capital goods industry demonstrates.

Of the 80 paragraphs of recommendations in the report only two

Specialisation and the child's needs

From the General Secretary, National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, Your leader "Primary pluralism" (November 4) is an over-hasty response to my proposition (conference report, November 4) that children in the last two years of primary education should be taught by subject specialists and that we should also contemplate streaming or setting for those pupils. In the process you appear to have severely underestimated the impact of the national curriculum on primary schools.

In the not too distant future primary-school teachers will be expected to teach a significant number of children capable of achieving levels of attainment under the national curriculum which, at the age of 11, will equate with something like an E grade at GCSE. At the same time they will be required to cope with a range of ability encompassing not just children of above-average and average ability, but also those with special needs.

Do we really believe that all-round classroom teaching and the generalist conception of primary teaching can cope with these demands across six core and foundation subjects, let alone art, music and physical education?

As for your criticism of excessive competitiveness, streaming, setting, banding or any other similar solution is not competitiveness: it is a method of coping with demands upon our primary teachers which are excessive and in need of resolution.

Your final point related to the cost, but my conference speech recognised there would be significant staffing implications and it did not shirk the issue of funding. Additional resourcing within reasonable bounds must be provided to enhance the proper implementation of the national curriculum, otherwise we will end up with a version

more akin to a Ford Popular than a Rolls-Royce.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HART, General Secretary,
National Association of Head Teachers,
1 Heath Square, Bolso Road,
Haywards Heath, West Sussex,
November 4.

From the Headmaster, St Andrew's School, Eastbourne

Sir, The secretary of state challenges primary teachers to examine their "child-centred" methods, and the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers advocates streaming and subject-teaching for children over the age of nine.

Those who teach in preparatory schools will listen to these suggestions with some amusement since Mr Hart's ideas and Mr Clarke's implied blending of the best of modern and traditional methods have been essential ingredients of most prep schools' approach for many years.

At a time when independent education is once again under attack, with the Labour and Liberal parties threatening to marginalise the impact of independent schools on the country's educational practice, it is not time openly to acknowledge that the private system has much to offer by way of advice and example?

Perhaps we in preparatory schools could also add a little to the debate on testing, foreign language teaching and physical education since our schools have a long record of success in these fields.

All head teachers of IAPS (the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools) are also members of NAHT, forming a useful bridge between the state and independent sectors and a route along which ideas have clearly travelled.

Yours faithfully,
H. DAVIES JONES, Headmaster,
St Andrew's School, Meads,
Eastbourne, East Sussex,
November 5.

Reading at seven

From Dr Derek Haylock

Sir, If schools are to take the blame for 28 per cent of seven-year-olds children falling below the expected average performance for reading, then they must also be given as much credit for the 22 per cent who were assessed as above average. Why then has this second figure not produced headlines in the media?

Of course, the correct response to the recently published results for assessment of reading is to recognise that they are simply the kind of distribution that the tests and the national curriculum specification of levels of attainment were designed to produce.

Yours etc.,
DEREK HAYLOCK,
University of East Anglia,
School of Education,
Norwich NR4 7TJ,
November 7.

Hong Kong's future

From Sir Peter Blaker, MP for Blackpool South (Conservative)

Sir, It is not the case that the recent elections in Hong Kong accounted for only 18 of the 60 seats with the other 42 filled by government appointees, as Bernard Levin asserts (November 7). In fact, a majority of seats (39) were filled by elections, either direct or from functional constituencies. In the 1995 election, all members of the legislative council will be elected.

It is not true that the governor appointed none of the winners in the election to his Executive Council. He appointed one of the directly-elected members and two elected from the functional constituencies.

Boat people sent back

From Mr Brian Tetley

Sir, After seeing on television tonight the enforced repatriation of Vietnamese boat people — ironically on the same evening as a moving tribute in honour of those gallant Britons who sacrificed life and limb for their faith in freedom — I hope that there will be no more reports in the British media of human rights abuses in other countries.

I speak as an adopted Kenyan, a country of scant resources that is now host to more than a million refugees. Few, if any, have ever been returned — and none in the manner that I have just witnessed.

Yours etc.,
BRIAN TETLEY,
Flat 2, 9 Belgrave Crescent,
Eccles, Manchester M30,
November 9.

deal with the machinery of government. Most were directed to companies and business organisations, like the CBI itself, and the report was strongly endorsed at the conference.

Finally, you suggested that the conference should have been "grilling" the cabinet ministers responsible for the transport infrastructure, social security and economic management. We are, of course, in regular touch with all those you cite, and the autumn statement (details, November 7) reflects business realities remarkably well. But "grills" are best enjoyed in private: mass catering is rarely as pleasant, or as satisfying.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BANHAM,
Director-General,
Confederation of British Industry,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street, WC1.

Female tries

From Mr Ramon Farmer

Sir, I am delighted to learn of a possible predominance of daughters among both the rugby fraternity and a segment of the Royal Navy (letters, November 2). Personal observations over a number of years lead me to believe the same curious imbalance is to be found within the petroleum industry where geologists (whose prime interest is bedded rocks) tend to be favoured with daughters, yet be favoured with sons.

A common thread now seems to exist between three somewhat disparate groups, but it still lacks credible explanation.

Yours faithfully,
RAMON FARMER,
Tainui, Wey Road,
Weybridge, Surrey.

From Mr M. W. Pailthorpe

Sir, Dr Jean Kay (letter, November 8) gives me great encouragement. I have always yearned to be regarded as a sensitive aesthetic type and now, with three sons to my credit, I know that I am one.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. PAILTHORPE,
35 West Street,
Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

From Mr M. F. Poffley

Sir, Your correspondents are on the blind side. Sportsmen's wives are necessarily tolerant and put upon, nowadays an unfashionable trait. Baby girls are nature's way of preserving an endangered species. As for the Kennedy grandson (November 8), props play a supportive role too.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL POFFLEY,
Kingsley Farmhouse,
Lingfield, Surrey.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 9: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Princess Royal, were present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Hon. Mary Morrison, Major-General Brian Pennington and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of York this evening attended the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph this morning and laid wreaths.

The Princess Royal was present during the ceremony.

The Duke of Edinburgh took the salute at a march past of the Service Organisations on Horse Guards Parade this morning.

Lieutenant Commander Malcolm Sillars, RN, was in attendance.

The Duke of York attended the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph this morning and laid a wreath.

Major William McLean was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 9: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

Dame Frances Campbell-Preston and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

November 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning during the Ceremony at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

Dame Frances Campbell-Preston was in attendance.

A wreath was laid on behalf of Her Majesty by Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 9: The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 10: The Princess of Wales attended the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph this morning and laid wreaths.

The Prince of Wales was present during the ceremony.

The Duchess of Kent was present during the ceremony.

YORK HOUSE
November 9: The Duke of Kent was present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 10: The Duke of Kent laid a wreath at the Cenotaph this morning on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

The Duchess of Kent was present during the ceremony.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 9: Princess Alexandra and Sir Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 10: Princess Alexandra and Sir Angus Ogilvy were present this morning during the Ceremony at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.D. Beese and Mrs T.A. Gee
The engagement is announced between Christopher David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.H. Beese, of East Grafton, Wiltshire, and Teresa, daughter of Mr John Walter, of Fleet, Hampshire, and Mrs Margaret Hewson, of Mickleton, Gloucestershire.

Mr M.E. Brownlow and Miss K.S. Livingstone
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of the late Mr Philip Brownlow, of Bushy, Hertfordshire, and Kate, daughter of Dr and Mrs Jeremy Livingstone, Edinburgh.

Mr L.D. Chapman and Miss J.L. Will
The engagement is announced between Luke, eldest son of Mr Alan Chapman, Burley, Hampshire, and Mrs Derek Elcock, of Chelsea, London, and Jenny, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Will, of Muske, West Indies.

Mr H.J. Coddington and Miss A.H. McCullough
The engagement is announced between Hugo, youngest son of Sir Simon Coddington, Bt, and Mrs Anthony Johnson, of Badminton, Avon, and Antonia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew McCullough, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Mr J. Doest and Miss C.R. Asquith
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs R. Doest, of Poringland, and Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.S. Asquith, of Kyre, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire.

Mr S.A. Kelle-Smith and Miss L. Jolliffe
The engagement is announced between Sam, son of Mr and Mrs David Kelle-Smith, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jolliffe, and the late Mr John Neil Hyton, Jolliffe.

Mr A.B. Loveys-Jervoise and Miss M.T.C. Welch
The engagement is announced between Anthony, Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Loveys-Jervoise, of Herriard Park, Hampshire, and Margaret Trudy Cullum, elder twin daughter of Sir Jon Welch, Bt, and Lady Welch, of London, SW6.

Mr P.J. Smith and Miss L.M. Mitchell
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr J.A.E. Smith, of Igham, Kent, and Mrs M. Smith, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Lydia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.J.W. Mitchell, of Puxton, Kent.

Mr B.C.J. Tozer and Miss J. O'Callaghan
The engagement is announced between Bruce, son of Mr and Mrs George Tozer, Manor Farm, Woodcutts, Salisbury, and Jenny, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Barry O'Callaghan, of Melbourne, Australia. The marriage will take place in England.

Mr S. Walker and Miss S.J. Dushane
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Walker, of Oxford, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Diana Dick, of the late Mr Alan Dick, of Oxford.

Marriages

Mr A.J. Gilmore and Dr E.B. Williams
The marriage took place on Saturday in Lichfield Cathedral of Mr Andrew Gilmore, youngest son of Sir Ian Gilmore, MP, and Lady Caroline Gilmore, to Dr Emma Williams, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Williams, of Alreway Hays, Staffordshire. The Right Rev Simon Phipps officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rachel Gilmore, Katharine Gilmore, Laura Gilmore, Maria Gilmore, Natalia Gilmore, Lady Louise-Jane Montagu Douglas Scott, Georgina Craig Harvey, Timmy Pleydell-Bouverie, Jamie Pleydell-Bouverie, Sam Seacombe, Olivia Jack and Miss Eugenie Harper. Mr Christopher Gilmore was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Anguilla and Nevis.

Mr G.W. Brooke-Taylor and Miss S.J. Hovier
The marriage took place in the parish church of St. Andrew, between Mr Geoffrey Brooke-Taylor, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, son of Barbara Brooke-Taylor and the late Michael Brooke-Taylor, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, and Miss Sarah Hovier, of Old Marston, Oxford, daughter of Mr Philip and Mrs Muriel Hovier, also of Old Marston, Oxford. A service of blessing will be held in Bakewell Parish Church on November 17.

Mr D.S. Carey and Mrs S.A. Firth
The marriage took place recently between Darel Sausmarez Carey, eldest son of the late Mr Rupert Carey and of Mrs Margaret Carey, and Sarah Ann (Sally) Firth (née Longstaff) widow of Christopher Firth and eldest daughter of the late Major Wilfred Longstaff, and of Mrs Dorothy Massied, of Brimingham, Yorkshire.

Association of Cricket Umpires
The guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Association of Cricket Umpires held at the Dolphin Hotel, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, on Saturday, Miss Sheila Hall presided.

Dinners

Frinton Society
Mr Peter Viggers, MP, entertained the Frinton Society (RN Russian interpreters) at dinner on Saturday at the House of Commons. Mr Robert Avery, Defence School of Languages, was the speaker.

Society of Scottish Lawyers in London
The Society of Scottish Lawyers in London held its annual dinner at the Café Royal on

OBITUARIES

YVES MONTAND

Yves Montand, actor and music-hall singer, died of a heart attack while filming near Paris on November 9 aged 70. He was born in Montumano, Italy on October 13, 1921.

YVES Montand regularly headed French opinion polls as the most popular living Frenchman (especially with women). He was a good actor more than a great one; but he had a special charisma, deriving maybe from his Italian peasant origins — a wiry physical magnetism, debonair charm, vulnerability, and an appealing integrity and honesty. This honesty informed all his best screen work (he made nearly 60 films), whether he was playing a truck-driver in *Le Salaire de la peur* or a liberal Czech victim of Stalinism in *L'aveu*. It also marked his ebullient political campaigning, alike during his pro-communist period of the 1950s and in his strongly anti-communist phase of the 1980s.

Ivo Livi (his real name) was born in Tuscany in 1921, into a peasant family of communist sympathies who in 1924 fled to Marseille to escape Fascism. There Livi grew up in poverty: he left school at 11 and took odd jobs in a pasta factory, as a delivery boy and as metalworker and docker. From childhood he was keen to be a singer, and his talent was soon spotted: by 1939 he was singing in the Marseilles music-halls. After the war, he moved to Paris, where Edith Piaf helped launch his career and was for three years his mistress. By 1959 his one-man shows were a roaring success, and by 1955 he had taken New York too by storm. Among his most popular songs were "Les Feuilles Mortes" and "Les Gamins de Paris" and the ironic Western, "Dans les Plaines du Far West." He began also appearing in films, making his name as an actor in *Le Salaire de la peur* (1952), an action-suspense thriller in which he played



a lorry-driver taking a consignment of nitro-glycerine into the jungle to put out an oil-fire. It earned him a prize at the Cannes Film Festival.

In 1951, Montand married the actress Simone Signoret. It was a tempestuous relationship but a true marriage d'amore that was to last until her death in 1985. The Montands became by far the most

popular couple in France, symbols of happy stability in the rickety showbiz world. They acted together in the Paris stage production of Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, and in its film version, *Le Sorcière de Salem* (1956). This was also their heyday of political activism: though never Communist Party members, they often took part in communist-

led rallies and marches — against the bomb and the Rosenberg executions, etc. But the invasion of Hungary sapped their faith in the Soviet Union and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia led to their final break with the movement.

Although remaining a Leftish radical, Montand now took up an increasingly anti-communist stance. In 1960, he moved into the Hollywood orbit, making some 'big' (but not very good) American films such as *Allez-vous Brahms?* with Ingrid Bergman, *My Geisha*, with Shirley Maclaine, and notably *Let's Make Love*, with Marilyn Monroe who called him "the most exciting man I've ever met" (his much-publicised love-affair with her was treated with remarkable forgiveness by Signoret). He made other Hollywood films including *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever* (1969) with Barbra Streisand but Montand was never at ease in Hollywood, much preferring his serious French roles such as the war-torn anti-Franco agent in *Ressais La Guerre est finie* (1966).

For Costa-Gavras in 1968-72 he starred in a remarkable trio of political films that castigated tyrannies both of Right and Left — *L'aveu* and *Etat de siège*. In the first, two he played noble liberals (*L'aveu* was probably his finest work), but in *Etat de siège* he had the courage to play an unsympathetic "villain" — a CIA agent in Latin America.

In his later years Montand returned with success to the stage. In 1981 he performed a one-man show at the Paris Olympia and then toured with it abroad, appearing in New York at the Metropolitan, a rare if not unique distinction for a singer of popular songs.

Montand did little notable screen work after *Etat de siège* until 1986 when he received renewed critical acclaim playing the scheming patriarch of a Provencal mountain village torn apart by a feud over a vital water supply in *Jean de*

Florette and its sequel *Manon des Sources*.

Following the death of Simone Signoret, Montand married Carole, Amiel, a woman much younger than himself, with whom in 1988, he had his only child, a son named Valentin.

As a singer Yves Montand was in the great French tradition of Piaf, Trénet and Chevalier. With his deep-voiced, rasping voice, he would often portray some garage hand or dockworker, and his songs in turn wistful, funny and erotic would echo the dreams, desires and failures of the *petite peuple* of Marseilles, where he grew up. As a star, he was a true man-of-the-people, yet also a serious, committed actor in his choice of such works as *The Crucible*, *Z* and *La Guerre est finie*. He ranged easily between light-comedy and drama.

Someone said of him: "He has the mind of an intellectual and the physique of a truck-driver." Hence his massive popularity. Hence too, the public's acceptance of his curious political evolution. On many issues he was always a radical: but by the early 1980s his frequent public utterances were devoted mainly to warnings of the communist menace. He criticised his good friend Mitterrand for including communists in his government. He spoke up in favour of Euro-missiles, even of Thatcherite economic policies. And, because he was Montand, his views carried weight. A French public grown cynical about career politicians turned eagerly to this persuasive amateur, one of his late-night TV broadcasts on economic issues attracted an audience of eight million. In the early 1980s, a French record poll 29 per cent of those questioned said they would vote for him. But Montand declined. "No," he said. "Reagan stood because he was a bad actor. Since I'm a good one, I won't."

MADELEINE DAVIS

Madeline Davis, psychotherapist and editor, died on October 21 aged 59. She was born in Toronto, on January 18, 1932.

MADELEINE Davis's lasting claim on the attention of posterity lies in her interpretation and popularisation of the works of the now celebrated English child psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Dr Donald Woods Winnicott (1896-1971). Winnicott's name is known throughout the world (especially in America) by those responsible for rearing infants and young children — ranging from "ordinary devoted mothers" and their normal babies to child care specialists professionally responsible for disturbed children in residential homes and other institutions. Fifty years ago Winnicott's work was unknown or, if known, neglected or derided and this remarkable reversal of reputation is attributable in no small measure to the work of Madeline Davis.

She was the daughter of Harry Ashlin, a Protestant Anglo-Brazilian mining engineer and a Roman Catholic Canadian woman. Madeline was a convert to Anglicanism after marriage.

After attending Haverall College, Toronto, she went to Rio de Janeiro with her father, whose profession had necessitated a move there. In 1952 she moved to Britain where she completed a degree course in English and philosophy at St Andrews University but

failed the paper on medieval history.

She then abandoned academic study for several decades and instead married John Allen Davis (then paediatric registrar at the Paddington Green Children's Hospital) and started to raise a family — three boys and two girls. Her husband was later to become professor of paediatrics, first at Manchester, eventually at Cambridge.

Donald Winnicott had been for many years a consultant physician at the Paddington Green Children's Hospital when he and the Davises first met and, as they lived next door to the hospital, they came to know each other well. Madeline's practical experience of bringing up a young family was both lightened and enlightened by a growing understanding of Winnicott's theories and philosophy; in

brick these were to agglutinate Germanic Freudian concepts and to add a dash of British commonsense and pragmatism to the mixture.

When he died a Winnicott Trust was established under the chairmanship of Dr Martin James. His widow, Clara, invited Madeline to take a leading role in the Winnicott publication committee which edited material recommended for publication, and, usually, translation into foreign languages.

Winnicott had left a vast collection of unpublished but eminently publishable material which Madeline read and re-read and, in so doing, became the world's leading authority on the author and his works. She was much sought after as adviser and lecturer.

With the collaboration of Ray Shepherd or Christopher Bollas five volumes of posthumous work have already been published and two more are about to appear. With the assistance of David Warbridge she wrote a book entitled *Boundary and Space* which provides an admirable introduction to Winnicott's work. As editorial work neared completion she realised a long-standing ambition to qualify as a psychotherapist. But it then became clear that she had not long to live and thus she had to abandon her practice not long after it had begun.

She died at home in the presence of her family.



EWALD BUCHER

Ewald Bucher, former West German justice and housing minister, died on November 1 aged 77. He was born on July 19, 1914.

A ONE-TIME Nazi youth member, Ewald Bucher was a trained lawyer, front line soldier and a principled politician, who was once the chosen candidate of the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) to be president of West Germany. Born at Rottenburg into a strong Roman Catholic family, he studied law at Tübingen and then Munich from 1933-37. At 16 he had become a member of the Nazi Youth and in 1937 a full member of the party. Called up by the Wehrmacht in 1940, he served in the campaign against France before being granted leave to complete his legal training.

In 1943, he was again called up by the Bundeswehr and sent to the eastern front. Taken prisoner by the Americans, he was quickly released but for 18 months, while undergoing a denazification process, he was not allowed to practice law.

In 1950 he joined the FDP and within three years was elected to the Bundestag. He became leader of the FDP in the Bundestag in 1956 and a year later headed the house's legal committee.

He was promoted to the cabinet as justice minister by Konrad Adenauer in December 1962 as a direct result of the so-called "Spiegel affair", in which the news magazine's

publishers were arrested for treason after publishing a series of leaks about Germany's defence capability. In that capacity he had to deal with the aftermath of the affair and as a result tried unsuccessfully throughout 1963 to push forward legislation aimed at guaranteeing greater press freedom and protection for journalists' sources.

He argued that an independent judiciary needed to have an independent, probing press in order to show up the errors of justice and ensure that mistakes were made as infrequently as possible. The campaign he started eventually succeeded in winning far greater press freedom.

In 1964 he was chosen by his party to stand against the president in office, Heinrich Lübke. He never had a chance of winning, but nevertheless stood for the principle that it would set a bad precedent if



Dr Lübke was given a second term unopposed.

The following year he resigned from the cabinet on another point of principle. The Bundestag voted overwhelmingly to extend the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes from 20 years to 30 years. As justice minister he had strongly opposed the change, arguing that there were constitutional objections, and that the courts could not ensure justice would be done. "The German people will have to live, conscious of the fact that there are murderers among them," he told the Bundestag. When members resigned his advice, he resigned.

In 1966 he was recalled to the cabinet as housing minister by Ludwig Erhard, but in the October he resigned along with all the other FDP ministers, in protest at the draft budget. This led to a three-year grand coalition between the Christian Democrats (CDU) and Social Democrats (SPD), the only time that the FDP ever served in opposition.

Bucher never returned to active politics. Dismayed by the FDP's decision in 1969 to form a government with the SPD, he quit the party in 1972, and joined the CDU, devoting himself thereafter to business and charity work as well as running a society which worked for the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau.

Married with one son, he was a keen amateur musician.

Today's royal engagements

The Duke of York, as patron, will attend a dinner at the Merchant Adventurers' Hall, York, at 7.30 to mark the 50th anniversary of the outward-bound trust. The Princess Royal, as Patron of the British Executive Service Overseas, will attend the annual dinner of the Institute of Directors at 3.30; and, as President of the British Olympic Association, will attend the launch of the 1992 Olympic Appeal at the National Westminster Hall at 6.45.

Service dinner

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (TA) Brigadier J.W. Parker presided at the annual dinner of the 4th Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (TA) Officers' Club held on Saturday in the officers' mess of 8th (Yorkshire) Battalion The Light Infantry (Volunteers), Pontefract.

Glovers' Company
The following have been installed officers of the Glovers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr D.M. Anderson; Renter-Warden, Mr C.J. Wood; First Under-Warden, Mr J. Grattwick; Second Under-Warden, Mr J.J. Gardner; Third Under-Warden, Mr A. S. Fishman.

University news

Cambridge
Dr Len Sealy, lecturer in law at Gonville and Caius College, has been elected the first S. J. Berwin professor of corporate law at Cambridge.

Marcus Braybrooke

Disciple meeting other faiths

LAST night members of many faiths gathered at Christ Church, Bath, to pray for peace. They heard readings which included Rabbi Uziel's plea to his Arab brothers for peace, the story of Russian women feeding German soldiers who had devastated their country, and an account of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pathan Gandhi. Everyone sang two hymns, "Turn back, O man" and "For the healing of the nations" and said the universal prayer for peace together. For the Christians taking part, this was a betrayal of the Prince of Peace or witness to God's yearning that all people should have peace and fullness of life?

Next month a Jew and a Christian will share at Christ Church in a service of blessing on their marriage. The distinctiveness of each faith will be affirmed, but also the oneness of God which the couple hope to mirror in their home.

My most moving experience of interfaith prayer was when I regularly visited a Jewish friend who was dying of cancer. There is no rabbi resident in Bath. My friend asked me to read the psalms and to pray with him, which I was glad to do. He even asked me to take his funeral. I demurred, but instead gave the eulogy. A blanket ban on interfaith prayer, as suggested recently by the Open Letter group, would blind us to pastoral need and isolate Christians from the wider human community of which they are part. No one is suggesting that interfaith prayer should take the place of the regular liturgy and prayers of a particular faith community. This is why, in my interfaith work, I have valued being

based in a worshipping community. Yet there are many new situations for which there is no precedent and to which we asked to respond charitably and creatively.

There are different types of interfaith prayer, each with their own presuppositions about the relation of religions. To attend the worship of another religion as a guest may just be an educational experience, which does not "legitimise" the other religion. Yet to my surprise, as I discovered when being invited to share in a Shinto rite, it may lead into an experience of the Divine. Surely our religions are not wholly impervious to each other?

If you invite guests of other faiths; should you adapt the liturgy? I recall that members of other faiths had been invited to an Anglican evensong. Some were taken aback when the clergyman said: "We shall now all stand and say the creed."

The serial type of service, in which there are a succession of readings, may only imply "parity of esteem" and no acceptance of the truth claims of other religions. At the World Day of Prayer at Assisi, we were, officially, only "together to pray" not "praying together", but many felt that the Spirit blurred such theological niceties.

Interfaith services are prepared as a unity. The distinctiveness of the great faiths is affirmed, but an underlying or mystical unity is also presupposed. All participants join together in some prayers. They assume that beyond our differences of dogma and ritual, we all seek to be open to the Divine Mystery

who can never be adequately named. Universalist worship, which stresses the unity but tends to ignore the differences, I find more problematic. It is as a conscious disciple of Jesus Christ that I meet with those of other faiths. Universalism easily becomes a new particularity.

Occasions for interfaith prayer are always special. They do not replace our regular prayers. They affirm, however, our God-given humanity and shared commitment to spiritual and moral values. In participating, I have felt myself to be sharing in the reconciling work of Christ, who seeks to break down all barriers and to reveal God's universal love.

Interfaith prayer is only one issue that divides "liberals" and "conservatives". They differ about the "ordination" of women, the marriage of the divorced, attitudes to homosexuality, the need to reinterpret doctrine, styles of leadership and social concerns. I pray the church will not split into a conservative and a liberal church. Indeed interfaith dialogue is as important as interfaith dialogue.

If we do discover how to cooperate whilst affirming our distinctive identity, we may learn something of relevance to the discussions about Europe and the Middle East. Perhaps learning to share with people of other faiths will help Anglicans learn how to live with each other.

Prebendary Braybrooke is chairman of the Committee for 1993: A Year of Interreligious Understanding and Co-operation. He is also honorary minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Birthdays today

Mrs Jane Barker, finance director, London Stock Exchange, 43; Mr Harry Bramwell, director, Royal School of Church Music, 55; Lord Carr of Hadley, 75; Rear-Admiral Sir Nigel Cecil, 66; Lord Darlington, 77; Mr Rose Greenwood, former manager, England football team, 61; Sir Martin Jacob, deputy chairman, Barclays Bank, 62; Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, 71; Sir Harold Kent, QC, 88; Mr R. R. Marsh, cricketer, 44; Professor G.A.G. Mitchell, anatomist, 82; Dr J. Indraprastha, Patel, former director, London School of Economics and Political Science, 67; Professor C. Bruce Perry, physician, 88; Mr Richard Rowe, jockey, 32; Mr John Sheffield, former chairman, Naxos, 78; Sir Peter Shepherd, architect, 78; General Sir Walter Walker, 79; Miss June Whitfield, actress, 66; Lord Wolfson, 64.

Westminster Cathedral Choir School

The Choir will sing at the annual Christmas Celebration in the Cathedral at 7.00 pm, on Thursday, December 19, in the presence of the Duchess of Kent and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The following day the annual Mass for Choristers past and present will be held in the Cathedral at 3.30 pm. Tickets for the reception in the Archbishop's House afterwards may be obtained from the Headmaster. Voice trials for prospective choristers will be held on March 7, 1992. Details are available from the Headmaster.

Handwritten signature: "M. Braybrooke"

Sing a song of soap opera



Hormonal reaction: Michael Bolton in performance at Wembley on Saturday, making a meal of every song

ROCK
Michael Bolton
Wembley Arena

FOR years, Michael Bolton was one of American pop's brightest backroom boys. In collaboration with such writers as Diane Warren, Desmond Child and Andy Goldmark, he specialised in providing anthems for women artists of a certain age.

Reminiscent of the material which gave Barry Manilow his biggest hits in the late Seventies, his songs whipped up subjects of perennial MOR interest — relationships good or (more usually) bad — into busy, melodramatic rock ballads, and channelled by the likes of Laura Branigan, Cher and Barbara Streisand.

Now Bolton is a highly successful performer himself, his songs still seem directed at women of a certain age or slightly younger. And at Wembley on Saturday they squealed with self-conscious delight as the singer, skyscraper tall and thin, emerged from the shadowy recesses of a triangular set to strike the first of a long series of sex symbols.

An unlikely sex symbol, with his Mount Rushmore jawline and a hairstyle more readily associated with a genre of flashy, early Eighties' footballers, Bolton nevertheless triggers

waves of hormonal reaction. Consequently the event's most interesting aside — about a request from Bob Dylan to pal up and write "Steel Bars" — was constantly interrupted by screamed requests for the removal of his jacket, shirt or even his trousers.

None of this would matter if Bolton did not have the potential to be a great singer. His voice is excellent — deep, powerful and with a surprisingly sweet

upper register — but one is made over-aware of this fact by his tendency not just to make a meal of a song but to go the full set menu, with a bottle of house red, and twice round the sweet trolley, too.

Sometimes, however, this is the whole point of a Michael Bolton performance. When he reclains his most efficiently heart-tugging song, 1983's "How Am I Supposed to Live

Without You?" from Brannigan, he suddenly makes perfect sense. This is a soap opera condensed into four minutes-plus, and performed at full tilt by a man who combines the essence of Barbra Streisand with a Chippendale's lunk. And it is, somehow, very moving.

ALAN JACKSON

TELEVISION

The Trials of Oz
BBC2

AT THE end of the reconstructed Oz trial on Saturday night, we were told that Richard Neville, the most famous of the three co-defendants in this 1971 obscenity case, had subsequently become a writer and broadcaster in Australia. This came as rather a disappointment. Only that? When, to judge by the extreme beauty, sincerity and eloquence displayed by Hugh Grant in this long and the long hair and Technicolor dreamcoat really suited him, didn't they? Neville seemed such a blue-eyed paragon that he might have become a combination

of superstar and new messiah? Life can be terribly unfair.

Sandwiched between two slices of Jonathan Dimbleby (first warning viewers that they might be offended, and later trying to control an extremely wayward discussion group), *The Trials of Oz* was a "guaranteed" verbatim account of the real trial, and rather good courtroom drama it made. It had everything one could wish: ghostly authentic Seventies fashion in the dock (including granny-specs, ties with huge knots, and enough combined buffoon to stuff the woodcock); fo-faced references to salacious material ("Do you regard the erect male organ as nice, Mr Anderson?"); famous expert witnesses in the dock (including the contentious Dr. 28, Phillips packed a great, sad warning into the draw of the question, as well

who asked, unless my ears deceived me, for a definition of "cunnilinctus").

The entertainment value was befittingly considerably, it must be said, by the impersonations of famous people (Alfred Molina as George Melly, Jemma Redgrave as Caroline Cunniff) and by the evident relish with which Nigel Hawthorne and Leslie Phillips played prosecutor and judge. Phillips, having played Lord Lane last year in *Who Bombed Birmingham?*, has the hang of the legal profession beautifully. His dead-and-alive expressions when tolerating the speeches of expert witnesses were superb.

"Is your eyesight good?" he asked one witness, who claimed repeatedly not to have noticed erotic details on the cover of the contentious *Oz* 28. Phillips packed a great, sad warning into the draw of the question, as well

as judicial patience stretched to breaking point. Meanwhile, Simon Callow was glorious as a horn-rimmed John Mortimer, dressed in strangely perforated robes that suggested a dust-up with a barbed wire fence.

Twenty years later, it is hard to imagine the thoughts and attitudes of the jury. Had they heard of cunnilinctus, or was it a nice surprise? They sat there silently, looking like the cast of *The Archers*; yet they made up their minds on the question of perverting public morality. Looking back, it seems as though they spent five or six weeks being rather scornfully patronised by self-righteous hippies and intellectuals on the value of the counter-culture, but perhaps this is only the course of hindsight.

LYNNE TRUSS

THEATRE

Safe Sex
Contact, Manchester

SOME ironic spirit must have led a play with this title to a theatre with this name, though better here than to another Manchester theatre, the Royal Exchange. Harvey Fierstein's three short plays do not share characters like those in his *Torch Song Trilogy*, and he is said to regard them as a suite, not a trilogy, using the image of a sofa and not going. But the plays have in common the theme of Aids and its freeze upon sexual jollity. Fierstein writes of gay relationships

or, in the third play, of a woman married to a gay. Unlike the central play, the outer ones suffer from constructional flaws. But the three cover a wide range of responses: frustration and celibacy in the first, fear in the second, grief and anger in the last. The wit and flamboyance of Fierstein's writing is undimmed; various sort of pain are fiercely articulated; but attention wanders when the speechifying is over long.

In *Manny and Jake* a young man (Adam Magnani) is sitting almost motionless on a bed so wide that it may simulate the making-ground of the streets. He thrills a lurchy partner (Dale Rapley) by telling how marvellous life used to be, and then contrasts this with his present isolate-

tion. In *On Tidy Endings* the widow and lover (Lolly Susi and James Saxon) of a recently dead man meet to sort out his effects. After their cool politeness has turned to squabbling, each listens patiently while the other speaks of what they have lost. Passion and truth are present here, but the impression is less powerful than Fierstein had intended.

The script of *Manny and Jake* asks for dummies to be brought on and dumped in front of the bed. Tim Luscombe's direction enhances this image of past lovers by placing them before a screen around which the stage is dark but not gone. He also adds a torch-song interlude in which Corin Buckridge's late-night, unillusioned music cleverly shifts the mood.

The central play, also called *Safe Sex*, is the most successful: here there is a dynamic, wittily symbolised by the huge set-see on which Saxon and Rapley lie and sometimes sit — but only at the end stand: because standing and advancing will lead to the contact each man for his own reason fears. Saxon delivers some enjoyably camp lines in a voice that swoops up, burlies down and loops the loop to reach its final snappy word. And the moment when Rapley inches towards the fulcrum of the set-see and the board, defying mechanics, remains level expresses in one vivid image the human will to triumph over the unwelcome laws of life.

JEREMY KINGSTON

OPERA

Albert Herring
Congress, Eastbourne

RUDOLF Hess, no less, has been called to bear witness at Opera 80's *Albert Herring*, together with a revival of *The Magic Flute*, has now embarked on its long nationwide tour. The reflections of the commandant of Auschwitz on the effects of his authoritarian upbringing are there in the programme, and are scribbled all over the grey backdrop. Albert (and Britten, come to that) obviously got off comparatively lightly.

new production, reveals that the parents of the rest of the cast clearly screwed them up so badly that they are nothing more and nothing less than a gallery of grotesques. Lady Billows (Penelope Chalmers) is totally bald, a kind of outrageously overdressed drag queen inside out, who takes refuge in a glass gazebo, doubtless to protect herself from that "naughty masculine smell" which she attempts to dispel with an aerosol. Into the same glass gazebo, incidentally, Albert later retreats, rocking feebly, as, during the side-drum interlude between Acts II and III, he is whipped by our caricatured chums in a manum worthy of *Peter Grimes*.

This is serious stuff. But just how seriously can we take the snout and

tweedy Florence Pike (a hard-working Susan Gordon), the tiring and gawky Miss Wordsworth (a shrill Gaynor Morgan), and the trio of Vicar, Mayor, and Policeman (Sid, David Elia) and Nancy (Kathryn Hild), both of whom as sing well enough, stand meaningfully outside it all — a meaningfully normal in dress and behaviour.

The trouble with this production is that it is in fact neither serious nor funny. *Albert Herring* has to be both: subtly and inextricably both. In its study of the foibles of human behaviour, the credible brushes briefly with the incredible, and truth is found on the pivot point of human absurdity. As Martyn Brabbins, conducting, indicates, it is all there in the score for those who have ears to hear.

This parade of handbags and silly walks may seem larger than life, but the characters themselves are far, far smaller. In particular, Christopher Jennings's Albert, a balding *puer aeternus* in grey flannelled shorts, is as yet under-produced and under-protected. With Tim Reed's set changes consisting deliberately, but no less annoyingly, of messy reshufflings of shop counters and need beds, an initially promising concept soon becomes a crashing bore. Save your money for the Flute.

HILARY FINCH

Arts features, page 14

NEW RELEASES

THE FISHER KING (15): Jeff Bridges and Robin Williams as two lost souls from the myths of love up against modern society. Wayward, over-the-top Terry O'Quinn with dual moments. Cannon Classics (071-332 5036).
Cinema: Kensington (0426 914666).
Lester Square (0426 914666).
The Four Feathers (15): Coward's story of a man who loses his honour in Sudan. Korda's glorious 1939 version of A.E.W. Mason's classic imperial novel. Starring John Clements, Ralph Richardson, June Duprez. Cannon Shakespeare Avenue (071-836 8881).

SHATTERED (15): Amnesia, murder and plastic surgery in the San Francisco West. Should be fun, but director Wolfgang Petersen plays it hard body With Tom Berenger, Greta Scott, Bob Odenkirk. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2636).
Haymarket (071-839 1527).
Oxford Street (071-536 0310).
Whitely (071-752 3332).

CURRENT

BOYZ IN THE HOOD (15): Black urban drama from Los Angeles director John Singleton, pitted high with homies, but with a message. With Laurence Fishburne, Ice Cube. Cine Cite (071-839 1527).
Fulham Road (071-370 2636).
MGM Trocadero (071-434 0031).
Odeon: Kensington (0426 914666).
Mazzarini (0426 914666).
Piazza (071-491 9999).
Screen on Baker Street (071-536 2772).
Whitely (071-752 3332).

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (w) on release across the country.

CINEMA GUIDE

EDWARD II (18): Riveting reworking of Marlowe's play by Derek Jarman, words and images leap out at the audience. Steven Waddington and Andrew Thomas as star-crossed royal lovers. Tada Swinton as the exasperated Queen. West End (071-439 4495).
East (071-727 4043).

FURTING (12): Steps to maturity at segregated Aussie boarding schools in 1955. Delightful sequel to *The Year My Voice Broke* from director John Duigan. With Noah Taylor. Thelma Newton. Cannon: Chelsea (071-332 5036).
Trocadero (071-434 0031).
Whitely (071-752 3332).

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

HOUSE FULL, return only. Some seats available. Seats at all prices.

Barbican, St. James, EC2 071-439 8891. Tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm. 195mins.

PARTY TIME: Dorothy Tutin and Barry Foster head a starry cast in new but short Peter Tyrnill's dark and witty comedy. Not vintage but still with the power to chill. Preceded by *Accidental Language*. Almeida, Almeida Street, London N1 (071-539 4404). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 105mins.

THE REVENGERS' COMEDIES: Alan Ayckmore's impressively ambitious two-part comedy directed at the meeting of an incongruous pair (Gert Frings Jones and Lisa Williams). Less fun than one might hope, but with the time. Strand, Strand, WC2 (071-240 0300).

THE RIDE DOWN THE MORGAN: Arthur Miller's downcountry was-acted play where Tom Conti argues the case for baggy. Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-571 1110). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Thurs, Sat 2.30pm. 150mins.

A SWELL PARTY: Four asexuals, two pawns in a bleakly comic play by Caryl Churchill. The Strand, WC2 (071-439 8891). Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8.30pm, mat Wed, 2.30pm. Sat, 5.30pm. 140mins.

TARTUFFE: Paul Eddington directs John Sessions' comic, Fanny Kestel as told in a really successful libretto. Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 (071-839 4401). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mat Wed, Sat, 3pm. 120mins.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING: Roger Allam and Susan Pleshette star in Bill Alexander's a sequel production.

LADY DAY AT EMBERSON'S BAR AND GRILL: The latest in the *Bar* series. Robert's play, which shows the "voice of jazz" struggling through a performance in *Phaedra* in 1958, the year of her death. Celia Galloway — daughter of the celebrated Celia — stars as the vocalist who is seduced by drug use, alcoholism and sexual abuse. Critically acclaimed as its London premiere last year, this production comes direct from America in a part produced by Birmingham Repertory Theatre and our own Birmingham Playhouse Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David Hare's award-winning *Church of England* drama directed by Richard Eyre begins a two-year tour. Birmingham Repertory Theatre. 11-12 St James's Street, Oxford (0865 798000). 7.30pm. 130mins.

PAID DEMON: After his extensive run at the National, David

Jobless increase curbs earnings

By PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

RISE in unemployment is forcing down earnings increases across the country, with the regions showing the highest jobless increases seeing the lowest rises in earnings, according to the latest analysis of unemployment carried out by *The Times*.

The findings of *The Times* analysis will be welcome news for ministers, who are bracing themselves not only for a further increase in overall unemployment this week but for a higher rise than last month in jobless figures.

Data to be published by the government on Thursday are expected to show a further rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment, though the number out of work is not likely to breach 2.5 million this month. Unemployment in September rose by 35,700 — a much lower increase than previous months. But neither the government nor the City expects the rise for October to be as low. Most predict a rise of at least 40,000, although the Treasury expects the rate of increase to moderate more.

Average earnings increases are also expected to show no change from a 7.5 per cent rise. Michael Howard, the employment secretary, will defend the government's policies on jobs and training even though this month's increase in unemployment is likely to run counter to the falling trend of the last few months. But *The Times* latest monthly jobless analysis suggests that Whitehall's hopes of earnings moderation in the face of rising unemployment are being borne out.

Using forthcoming government figures from the latest part of the annual earnings survey, to be published in full next week, *The Times* computer-based analysis sets earnings increases for the year to April 1991, the date of the survey snapshot on pay, against rises in unemployment over the period — the first 12 months of the current run of increases, which will stretch to 19 months this week.

Broadly, the analysis shows that across the country, unemployment is pushing down earnings. Areas with the highest rates of increase in unemployment have seen the lowest rates of increase in earnings, and vice versa. The South-east outside London, for example, saw the highest rise in unemployment, 9.4 per cent. But its earnings increase at 7.8 per cent was below the average, and placed it seventh in the regional earnings increase league table.

At the other end of the scale, areas with the lowest rises in unemployment, such as Scotland, the North and the Northwest, have seen the highest rises in earnings. In the North, for example, where unemployment rose by 17 per cent across the period, earnings rose by 9 per cent, the second-highest regional rise.

Areas that have done relatively well in the earnings-jobs trade-off include the east Midlands: men in Wales, who have seen below-average rises in unemployment and above-average increases in earnings; and women in the west Midlands, who were a below-average seventh in their jobless increase at 24 per cent, and had the highest increase in female earnings, 11.8 per cent.

ICI told its unions at the weekend of 2,000 more jobs to go in its 12,000-strong chemicals and polymers division.

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar 1769.5 (+0.0210)
German mark 2.9037 (-0.0023)
Exchange index 91.2 (+0.4)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1975.5 (+22.8)
FT-SE 100 2559.0 (+9.5)
New York Dow Jones 3045.62 (-10.73)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 24486.49 (-557.75)

***** RM

Lamont aims for strong rise in growth rate

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

NORMAN Lamont, the Chancellor, said yesterday that the economic recovery will accelerate next year and Britain will eventually enjoy a rapid expansion above the economy's long-term trend growth rate.

In his most bullish analysis of economic conditions since he became Chancellor, Mr Lamont dropped several hints that economic figures to be published over the next few weeks would show clearer signs of economic expansion. Mr Lamont also suggested repeatedly in a television interview that the Treasury would not be satisfied with a recovery that merely returned Britain to its long-term trend growth rate of about 2.5 per cent.

Asked when the public sector borrowing would start falling back towards zero, the Chancellor said that this depended on "when the economy reverts to above-trend growth". Mr Lamont kept alive Conservative hopes of tax cuts before the next election. He said that further reductions in the standard rate of income tax would not necessarily have to wait until the government had once more eradicated the public sector borrowing requirement.

Borrowing is expected to nearly double in 1993-3 but Mr Lamont, who said that the government would only make further moves towards its target of reducing the standard rate from 25p to 20p when it was prudent to do so, said that there did not have to be a balanced budget every year. Tax cuts would not necessarily require a zero PSBR.

Until recently, most private economists had assumed that membership of the exchange-rate mechanism would limit Britain's economic growth to the long-term "trend" rate of about 2½ per cent. This would allow unemployment to be

stabilised, but it would not be compatible with a significant fall in unemployment. To put the jobless back to work requires a period of "unsustainable" growth above the economy's long-term trend.

Until yesterday, government economists were careful to avoid references to above-trend or unsustainable growth in their comments. But the Treasury forecasts published with the autumn statement last week showed the economy growing at an annualised rate of 3.1 per cent in the second half of 1992 and consumption to rise at a 3.5 per cent rate in this period. Such a recovery should allow unemployment to start falling next year, and not just to stabilise as most economists had expected. Mr Lamont's repeated references to above-trend growth, as well as several predictions that the recovery would "accelerate" and "gather pace" next year, suggested that Treasury economists were growing more optimistic about Britain's capacity to sustain a period of rapid growth and thus to achieve a full recovery from recession.

In fact, speaking on BBC TV's *On the Record*, the Chancellor made clear that a period of rapid growth would now be necessary not only to

reduce unemployment but also to meet the government's long-term fiscal objectives. When asked when he hoped to return to zero public sector borrowing, as promised by the government's fiscal strategy, the Chancellor replied: "It depends at what point the economy moves to trend growth, and when it moves to above trend growth". In the short-term, the Chancellor hinted that the unexpectedly sharp fall in industrial production reported last month would be reversed when the latest figures were published this week. The August figures, published last month, showed a 1.5 per cent fall in industrial output and a 1.1 per cent decline in manufacturing production. But the Chancellor said yesterday that statistics on manufacturing output, retail sales and exports gave grounds for optimism that the economy was emerging from recession.

Friday's publication of the retail prices index had been pencilled in by many City analysts as a possible opportunity for the Chancellor to sanction a cut in bank base rates from 10½ to 10 per cent. But Treasury sources indicated over the weekend that such a move was unlikely.

Small businesses are starting to shake off the effects of the recession, with confidence among smaller companies improving for the first time for three years (Philip Bassett writes).

In a survey published today, KPMG Peat Marwick, the accountant, shows that the number of companies going into liquidation in England and Wales has dropped to its lowest level in more than a year.

In a separate study, the CBI uses previously-published data from its quarterly industrial trends survey to show an improvement in business confidence in line with the increase for industry overall.

and the late Sixties changed into a radically more competitive market environment in the past two decades. The declining profits from traditional lending businesses have encouraged banks to diversify their activities and accelerate the growth of their balance sheets. But this has entailed increasing risks, as demonstrated by large losses from Third World lending and recent domestic bad debts. In future, the banks are likely to respond to competition and pressures to raise capital by putting "much greater emphasis on cost control", by questioning whether new business justified the required capital, and by diversifying into less capital-intensive fee-earning businesses like insurance.

The Bank says in its article that the big four banks have experienced intense competition from the building societies and foreign banks. As a result, the Bank concludes, "banking markets have become either more competitive or more contestable". The article says that banks' net interest margins fell sharply, especially on domestic business, from 1987 to 1990, because of heightened competition for loans and the banks' increased targeting of loan margin business such as mortgages and lending to large corporations.

Responding to these forces, the banks have shifted their strategies from reliance on interest income to the steady expansion of fee-earning business. In the Seventies, interest provided 80 per cent of total bank income, but by 1990 this had declined to 60 per cent.

Record liquidations, page 24

By OUR ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITAIN'S banking system has become significantly more competitive as a result of the deregulation of the Eighties and it is no longer accurate to describe the big four clearing banks as an oligopoly, the Bank of England says today.

In an article to be published in its *Quarterly Bulletin* this week, the Bank does not refer to the recent political controversy over bank services to small business customers — but its conclusions implicitly reject claims that Britain's banks have been acting as an uncompetitive cartel.

The article, which is based on an analysis of publicly available data issued by the big four clearing banks between 1970 and 1990, says that the "highly structured" and "remarkably stable" banking system that evolved between the second world war



Flying Lady: not covered by the government's legislative programme, as laid out in the recent Queen's speech, contained no bill to reform trademark law. They know why: an election approach they recognise trademark law is a

High street banks 'do not run uncompetitive cartel'

By OUR ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITAIN'S banking system has become significantly more competitive as a result of the deregulation of the Eighties and it is no longer accurate to describe the big four clearing banks as an oligopoly, the Bank of England says today.

In an article to be published in its *Quarterly Bulletin* this week, the Bank does not refer to the recent political controversy over bank services to small business customers — but its conclusions implicitly reject claims that Britain's banks have been acting as an uncompetitive cartel.

The article, which is based on an analysis of publicly available data issued by the big four clearing banks between 1970 and 1990, says that the "highly structured" and "remarkably stable" banking system that evolved between the second world war

and the late Sixties changed into a radically more competitive market environment in the past two decades. The declining profits from traditional lending businesses have encouraged banks to diversify their activities and accelerate the growth of their balance sheets. But this has entailed increasing risks, as demonstrated by large losses from Third World lending and recent domestic bad debts. In future, the banks are likely to respond to competition and pressures to raise capital by putting "much greater emphasis on cost control", by questioning whether new business justified the required capital, and by diversifying into less capital-intensive fee-earning businesses like insurance.

The Bank says in its article that the big four banks have experienced intense competition from the building societies and foreign banks. As a result, the Bank concludes, "banking markets have become either more competitive or more contestable".

The article says that banks' net interest margins fell sharply, especially on domestic business, from 1987 to 1990, because of heightened competition for loans and the banks' increased targeting of loan margin business such as mortgages and lending to large corporations.

Responding to these forces, the banks have shifted their strategies from reliance on interest income to the steady expansion of fee-earning business. In the Seventies, interest provided 80 per cent of total bank income, but by 1990 this had declined to 60 per cent.

Record liquidations, page 24

By OUR ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITAIN'S banking system has become significantly more competitive as a result of the deregulation of the Eighties and it is no longer accurate to describe the big four clearing banks as an oligopoly, the Bank of England says today.

By OUR ECONOMICS EDITOR

Knotty problem for Ofgas



Conundrum over competition: James McKinnon, director general of Ofgas

BRITISH Gas will this week enter make-or-buy talks with the Office of Fair Trading in an effort to defuse the threat that the company's monopoly will be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (Ross Tienan writes).

The OFT has taken soundings with James McKinnon, director general of Ofgas, the industry watchdog, over the likely terms of a reference. Mr McKinnon would prefer to avoid an enquiry, fearing it would delay competition.

Mr McKinnon is determined to ensure British Gas is opened up to competition as soon as a squeeze on availability of gas supplies, expected between now and the mid-Nineties is past. "I think we could see ordinary households buying gas from competitor companies by 1996," he said.

Large domestic customers, such as families with a swimming pool to heat, may benefit sooner. Last week, in an announcement that infuriated British Gas, Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, said the threshold at which competition is allowed would fall from 25,000 to 2,500 therms a year as soon as practicable.

The decision cuts the proportion of British Gas sales protected by monopoly from more than 55 per cent to below 49 per cent. Although British Gas welcomes Mr Lilley's promise of consultation, the beleaguered company believes hitherto its views have been ignored.

The company is preparing to counter moves to end its monopoly by warning that competition would force the company to charge customers by location. It also wants an end to its duty to connect a household upon demand. Privatisation of electricity supply has benefited customers and investors. A Focus on Power Generation sees new challenges. Pages 31 to 34

Weinstock rules out any bid for BAE

By JONATHAN PRYNN

LORD Weinstock, the managing director of GEC, yesterday for the first time publicly ruled out a takeover bid for British Aerospace and said he would prefer to see joint ventures between the two companies.

Interviewed by the *Money Programme* on BBC2, he said: "We do not have it in mind to bid." BAE has been in turmoil since the departure of Professor Sir Roland Smith as chairman in September and after a failed rights issue last month. Speculation about a possible bid reached a peak

after BAE's boardroom coup, provoking interventions from the London Stock Exchange and the Takeover Panel.

Lord Weinstock said yesterday: "The first circumstance is that they should need us and that they should want us. I don't think that anything can be done in a constructive way, the sort that we would have in mind, without their willing co-operation." On joint ventures, he added: "There's no particular hurry but we would like those relationships to develop further."

Dozens of mortgages claim to save you money. But are they being economical with the truth?

To weigh up a mortgage, you need to look beyond the headlines. If you're borrowing a high proportion of the property's value, you should pay close attention to the mortgage indemnity insurance which will be required.

If the lender insists on a particular buildings and contents policy, you should examine it closely.

And if you're interested in an endowment mortgage, you should remember that most big banks and building societies, by law, are only allowed to offer you a single firm's policies — so you'll have to shop around if you want to see how they compare.

But if this all sounds a little tiresome, there is an alternative. At John Charcol, it's our job to take all of these factors into account — and then, as independent advisers, to recommend the mortgage and insurance which are right for you.

For more details, or a written quotation, call us now on (071) 589 7080. Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage. 071-589-7080

Loans subject to status, type and value of property. Some of the products advertised here are not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made by the production of insurance by the fact will not apply to them. Credit broker fees up to 1% of the advance may be required depending on the type of product and credit profile, and borrowers may also be required. John Charcol is a financial credit broker.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

Europe to put pressure on UK for freer postal service

By PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government is likely to come under pressure from Brussels, in a long-awaited initiative on postal competition across Europe, over its now-postponed plans to introduce more competition into Britain's postal services.

Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, has publicly acknowledged that moves to open up the Royal Mail to competition, signalled by the prime minister in the summer at the launch of the citizen's charter, will not take place before a general election.

Ministers claim the delay is due to a lack of parliamentary time, but Whitehall insiders say it is because they are unclear about how to increase competition.

Changing the Post Office's letter monopoly would need primary legislation in the Commons, and ministers are thought to fear adverse backbench reaction — especially from Conservative MPs — to any moves that might reduce universally-available postal services in Britain.

Aware of these restrictions, some senior Post Office managers believe that not only will there be no legislation before the election, but that a new Conservative government



Keeping posted: Sir Bryan is "ahead of the game"

would not move speedily on the issue even if re-elected. However, while the domestic market has put the domestic issue on the backburner, Europe may step up the pressure for greater postal competition with the publication shortly of a much-delayed green paper. The document

was promised in September last year but has been subject to fierce fighting in Brussels.

Brussels now suggests, however, that the paper will be published at the end of this month, and will be formally considered by a meeting of European telecommunications ministers on December 5.

Despite the opposition of France and most countries in southern Europe, the green paper is expected to favour increased competition in postal services, in line with the position taken by Britain and the Netherlands. The line of the green paper may not sit easily with the UK government's postponement of competitive moves, but Sir Bryan Nicholson, the Post Office chairman, forecast yesterday that it would be behind the planned moves, and actual steps already put in place, by the Royal Mail.

Speaking to *The Times*, he said: "We will find that others will be catching up with us. Whatever is likely to emerge, we are almost certainly likely to be ahead of the game."

Sir Bryan said there had been no response from ministers yet to his proposal for a gradual reduction of the Post Office letter monopoly, reducing the level at first from £1 a letter to 50p and then reviewing the position.

Managers see no need for new union law

EMPLOYER opposition to the government's latest proposals for new trade union law continues to mount, with the latest attack from the British Institute of Management (BIM) which today says only a quarter of managers in Britain believe there is a need for further legislation.

The adverse comments by the BIM, which warned the government to "stop bashing the unions", follow criticism of Whitehall's proposals from the Institute of Personnel Management and marked opposition to some of them from the Confederation of British Industry.

In the history of the government's union legislation since 1980, no set of proposals has provoked more opposition from employers than the suggested measures in the latest green paper on unions.

According to a BIM survey of a representative sample of 600 managers, two thirds believe the current balance of trade union legislation is about right. Only a quarter feel there is an immediate need for further legislation.

Peter Benton, BIM director-general, says: "Industrial relations in Britain are as good as they have ever been. Managers are concerned that bringing in further legislation could jeopardise a hard-won peace."

Rover trains 3,000 in drive to become world beater

By KEVIN EASON
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

ROVER is taking more than 3,000 workers off assembly lines and out of offices in one of Britain's biggest training programmes in an attempt to become one of the world's most efficient car makers.

Hundreds of staff are being sent to study assembly and management techniques in companies around the world. George Simpson, Rover's chairman, ordered the sweep of world industry to raise efficiency of group operations by 30 per cent in four years.

Staff have visited Honda, Rover's collaborative partner in Japan, as well as companies such as IBM, Sony and J Sainsbury.

Tomorrow, the first example of how effective Rover's drive has been will be highlighted by the launch of the Rover 800 executive car.

The experiment was vital to Rover's future with £600 million worth of investment to be spent on three more models by the mid-Nineties, raising Rover's annual output by a potential 150,000 cars.

The Rover 800 was designed and built in just two years, compared with the usual 39-month lead time at Rover and 35-month average for Japanese manufacturers.

Car makers traditionally start with a design, later adding engineering, drawing in component firms and then hand over a prototype to assembly managers to build the model. The result has often been an unhappy design compromise, poor quality and a long product lead time.

With the Rover 800, Mr Simpson decided to run de-



How the Rover 800 has set new product times from design to assembly

Rover 800	24 months
Average Japanese manufacturers	36 months
Rover 200	39 months
Average European manufacturers	46 months
Average United States manufacturers	60 months

sign and manufacturing together to hasten introduction and iron out faults before the car reached assembly lines. John Towers, Rover's managing director for product supply, nominated a team of ten staff from engineering, design, sales and marketing and outside component makers.

The results stunned Rover. Apart from saving a year of lead time, the design and engineering package was completed at 10 per cent below cost. The plethora of engine specifications and colour derivatives, which could run to a million tiny changes in the lifespan of the model, were also radically cut to just 1,717.

Another big cost-saving, Terry Whitmore, Rover's managing director of large cars who led the Rover 800 project, said: "For the first time, everyone was involved from the start. Every weakness was noted out at the start so there were no surprises for anyone when it was complete. The result is a better product brought more quickly to market."

Customers will see the benefits of the technique immediately. Rover expects to deliver a car from assembly line to showroom within 48 hours of order, a task being placed, a schedule unheard of at the factory.

Company liquidations reach record 10,800

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

THE Bank of England said that high levels of gearing and the fall in asset prices, and not merely the recession, have contributed significantly to the sharp rise in personal and corporate defaults this year.

In the forthcoming *Quarterly Bulletin*, the Bank said that company liquidations reached a record 10,833 during the first half of this year, equivalent to 4 per cent of the total number of companies registered at Companies House, and representing a level of default about twice as high as in the recession of the early Eighties.

The article, "Patterns of default in the non-financial private sectors", argues that rising gearing levels have been the principle driving forces be-

hind the wave of default, including high capital gearing (debt as a proportion to assets) as well as higher income gearing (interest payment as a proportion to income). Capital and income gearing have risen in the personal as well as the corporate sectors. In the corporate sector, capital gearing shot up from 9 per cent in 1980 to 19 per cent last year, while income gearing rose only moderately, from 26 per cent to 28 per cent.

Additional factors that might have influenced corporate defaults are the fall in share prices and the value of properties, and their knock-on effects on the value of collaterals. "The recent rise in company liquidations may additionally, and to a much greater extent than in 1980, have been induced by the downturn in the housing

market," the article claimed, arguing that while this could not be proved statistically, all the available data pointed to that direction. Construction sector liquidations last year rose by 49.3 per cent, against 20.3 per cent in 1980. The non-food retail sector showed a similar divergence, while manufacturing industry fared much better in the current recession, with liquidations up by 26.1 per cent last year, against 101.6 per cent in 1980.

Default in the personal sector, mostly evidenced by mortgage default, is also a consequence of higher personal gearing. Household income gearing almost trebled between 1980 and 1990, from 5 per cent to 13 per cent, while household capital gearing rose from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. "This rise partly reflects the longer-

term trend towards owner-occupation and the effects of financial liberalisation," according to the Bank. Mortgage advances to first-time buyers rose from 73.8 per cent of the asset value to 82.5 per cent, while the income ratio rose from 1.67 per cent to 2.19 per cent. In the first half of this year, 221,900 mortgages were in arrears for more than six months, equivalent to 2.3 per cent of outstanding stock, which represents a twofold increase from same period in 1990.

The Bank said lower interest rates and the prospect for economic recovery "should lead to a further improvement in borrowers' financial positions. However, these developments are likely to take time to feed through into lower corporate liquidations and personal sector mortgage defaults".

Foster's seeks shake-up vote

FROM BRIAN BUCHANAN
IN SYDNEY

FOSTER'S Brewing of Australia will have its future decided on Wednesday at an annual meeting that will vote on the restructuring plans of International Brewing Holdings (IBH), the main shareholder.

The IBH plan is for Foster's

to split in two with the second company taking the non-brewing assets, the pastoral and finance division. The proposals have been attacked by Fred Hilmer, an independent director. He said the independent directors "won't make decisions under the gun".

IBH still appears confident of victory. As the main shareholder, it has just under 38 per

cent and claims to have the backing of another 5 per cent. The key may be Asahi, the Japanese brewer, which has 20 per cent but is yet to indicate which way it will vote.

The other stumbling block may be IBH's banks. While IBH wants to reinstate the dividend flow from Foster's to service its loans, the banks may not approve a structure.

AT&T EDI
For business
who'd like to do
small-minded with
their suppliers

Somewhere out there is a very small company supplying the best and cheapest widgets in the world. Unfortunately, most EDI strategies make it next to impossible for you to do business with them. At AT&T, we know an EDI strategy works best only if your smallest partner can link up to it easily. That's why we offer a simple, cost-effective EDI package to run on a PC.

We're also delivering the first service to work via a single platform linking Electronic Data Interchange, Electronic Mail and Enhanced Fax on a messaging network. Which means if even the smallest supplier in the world has the widget you need, you can trade with them.

Only the world's largest communications company could let you be as small-minded in your business deals. For more information, call us free on 0800 444288 today.

AT&T EDI



AT&T
EasyLink Services

AT&T EasyLink Services in the UK is a trading name of AT&T ISTEEL Limited.

Hopes of new deposits rest on 81 tiny stones from the frozen wilderness

Diamond hunters find a crack in the Canadian ice

CANADA has emerged as a potential "diamond country" after an exploration report from Australia's BHP group in association with Canada's De Beers Diamond Exploration. The report points to the suggestion of a diamond deposit in Canada's vast Northwest Territories.

The joint BHP-De Beers announcement emphasises that evaluation results to date do not demonstrate the presence of an economic deposit, but they are sufficiently encouraging for further work to have been authorised, especially to explore for larger stones.

BHP, from its San Francisco office, has been exploring for diamonds in Canada since September 1989, and has now found 81 small diamonds—all measuring less than 2mm (0.07874in) in diameter. Some are, however, of gem quality.

The potential deposit, near Yellowknife, would be a first for Canada, and the BHP-De Beers announcement must encourage the De Beers diamond group, which itself has been exploring for diamond pipes (the volcanic source of diamonds) in Saskatchewan and Alberta provinces for several years.

An oblique reference in De Beers' 1989 annual report that "Additional kimberlites (type of diamond deposit) have been discovered in Canada. Investigation of one of these

Corporate prospectors like what they are finding in the Northwest Territories. Colin Campbell reports

business continues that it is believed unlikely that any of them will prove to be viable" turned into a more positive statement in its 1990 report. De Beers then said: "A new discovery of kimberlite-related rock was made in western Canada. Exploration permits have been granted around this occurrence and prospecting is continuing."

Diamonds were historically associated with India before the discovery of massive, and rich, deposits turned the spotlight to Africa in general, and southern Africa in particular.

In terms of value, Russia and Botswana lay claim to producing the world's most valuable gemstones, although several other countries have, in their turn, produced the odd "fabulous" carat. Namibia, where rough gemstones are still washed up by the sea on to the beaches of the Sperrgebiet (forbidden coast) at CDM's property, is also a rich territory.

The west coast of Africa is dotted with deposits. And in east Africa, Mwandui (originally the Williamson pipe), said to have the largest surface area of any kimberlite ever found at 3600 acres, put

Tanzania on the diamond map when it was discovered in the Forties.

There are even diamond deposits in China, although production statistics are scant. De Beers says that for the past five years it has been in co-operation with the authorities in the Shandong province in exploration work.

In terms of volume of carats produced, Australia leads the world. However, the mix from the Argyle mine in the far north of the state of Western Australia, puts Australia way down any "value list", though the different colours of Argyle stones have started a fashion in their own right.

Russia, in the Yakutia area, is blessed with high value gemstone deposits, and two years ago De Beers signed a co-operation agreement with Soviet officials that involved the advance (against diamonds as collateral) of \$1 billion.

Exploration teams are aware of the climatic difficulties of mining in Canada's Northwest Territories. De Beers recalls that one magnetic reading and satellite map indicated the possible presence of a geological anomaly—and that this proved to be in a lake.

"We had to wait for winter for the lake to freeze before drilling through the ice before we could take samples," De Beers told *The Times*.

The significance for Canada of its first possible deposit is illustrated by a remark from a Canadian High Commission official in Canberra last week. He said there was no listing for diamonds in the country's latest minerals year book.

BHP-De Beers' announcement says an intersection was made at Point Lake, and that a

59 kg (130.03 lb) sample of the kimberlite yielded 81 small diamonds.

"The results, at this stage in the development of the property, are considered significant, although they do not demonstrate an economic deposit," the joint partners said.

However, they plan a more extensive exploration programme this winter and will bulk sample 20 tonnes (20.3 tons) of kimberlite.

"The purpose of the bulk sampling is to test for larger diamonds," they added.

On world stock markets, meanwhile, De Beers shares have again stepped back into fashion.

They traded in London on Friday at £17.50, and over the past 12 months have risen from 88p. Measured against the Dow Jones, De Beers shares have comfortably outperformed the Dow over the past year.

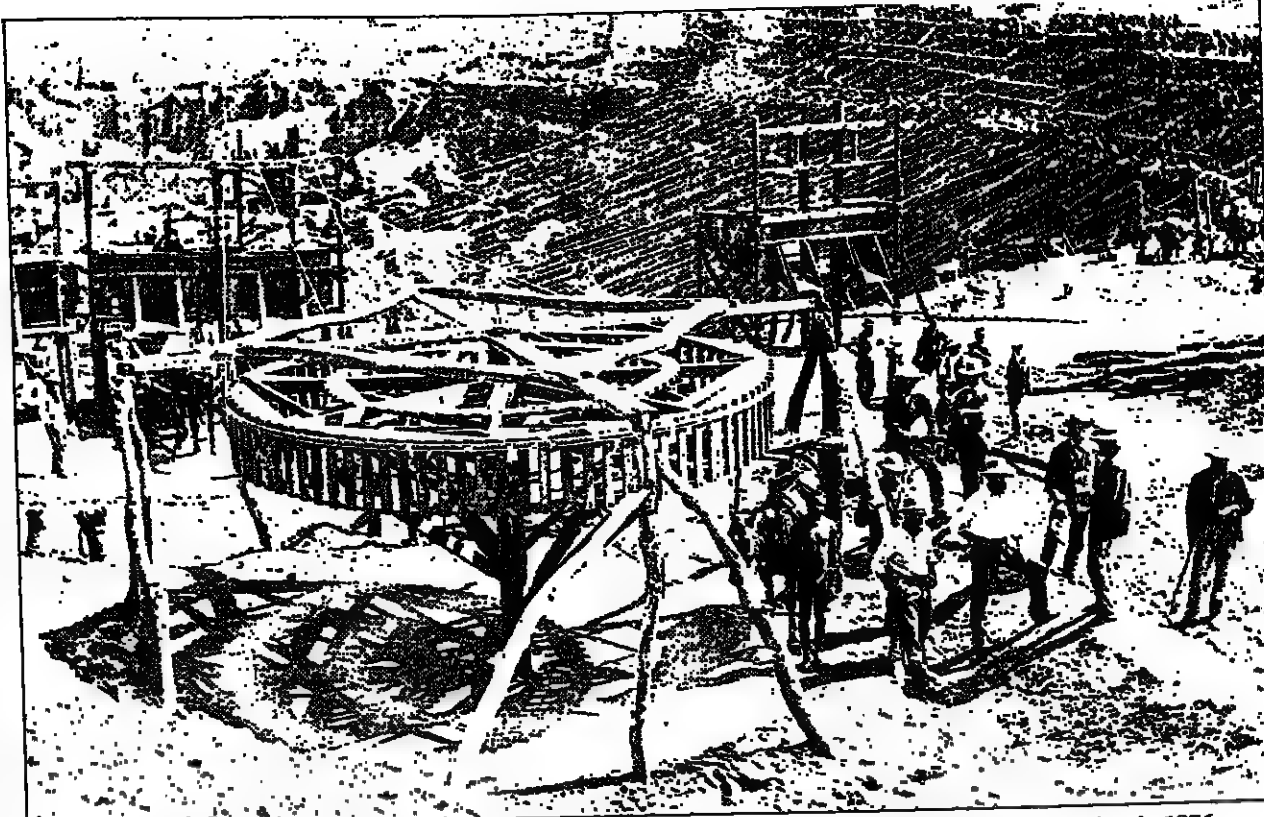
In Johannesburg, analysts continue to wrangle over the complex cross-holding structure of the De Beers and Anglo American groups, and their associated parties.

A certain percentage of the equity of De Beers itself and of companies that make up the Central Selling Organisation, De Beers' worldwide marketing arm that holds ten "sights" in London and at which a selected collection of dealers buy the rough stones, is held by a web of associated interests.

A tidying-up of the complex share structure has long been thought on the cards, although intricate tax complications have so far ruled out a simplified public structure.

In this or the next decade, De Beers is unlikely seriously to be challenged as the world's premier mining group.

But the Canadian hunt for diamonds now being conducted by BHP-De Beers is likely to spur De Beers' own exploration efforts before others step on its stones.



Start of an empire: De Beers' operations grew from this primitive open pit at Kimberley, South Africa, in 1876

GILT-EDGED

When spending deficit is the sting in the ERM tail

The Chancellor's autumn statement relieved market fears about supply. Now it is time for second thoughts. It is difficult to become excited about this year's PSBR figure of £10.5 billion, even if it is helped by privatisation proceeds of £8 billion.

The Chancellor had every incentive to let the bad news out at this stage rather than in a pre-election Budget and there is reason to expect this new target to be met.

The rise in public expenditure in 1992-3, from 39% per cent of GDP in last year's plan to 42 per cent this year, is more worrying. Yet comparing the associated macro forecasts and using the public expenditure equation published in the Treasury's summer bulletin suggest half of this increase is due to the 1991

recession. This impression is consistent with the detailed departmental breakdown.

The other half is a discretionary change associated with the election. This will provide a positive boost to output and is a symptom of the pressure for more public spending. The market is rightly concerned about these aspects. But let us stick with the recession and consider the effect this will have upon next year's tax revenue and PSBR.

Again, the Chancellor is determined to let out the bad news now. The small print of the forecast reveals that on a neutral Budget we can expect a PSBR of 3 per cent of GDP, worth £19 billion. This figure is not going to raise many eyebrows, being in line with City estimates (although these assumed lower privatisation proceeds). Moreover, the Treasury's Budget forecast, with a rising PSBR falling to zero in 1994-5, led investors to think in terms of a cyclical increase in the PSBR, followed by an automatic return to a balanced budget. It is consistent with simple intuition that if the recession caused the deficit the recovery must erase it.

Unfortunately, when it comes to government borrowing, intuition can be very misleading. In fact, theory and experience tell us the PSBR will be left high and dry by the recession.

If the initial recovery from the recession is anything like the last one, the best we can now expect is several years when GDP will grow in line with the trend in potential output. That will maintain the margin of unemployment and spare capacity necessary to keep wage and price inflation in line with our ERM partners. But it will keep the government's financial deficit at 3-4 per cent of GDP, just where it was after the last recession and before the Lawson expansion began in 1987-8. All this assumes no discretionary relaxation after the election.

The gap between actual and

potential GDP plays a dominant role in the revenue and expenditure equations found in that Treasury bulletin article, making this effect quite explicit. When this gap opens, the PSBR and unemployment rise and remain high unless output begins to grow faster than trend. This might happen if low inflation becomes ingrained and inflationary expectations and wage claims abate, but that is no more than a glimmer on the theoretical horizon at the moment.

Now, as I have argued here before, extra issuance will have very little impact on gilt yields if progress towards economic convergence and a single European currency continues smoothly. In this situation the overseas investor will step up and absorb new gilt issues as soon as yields move to an excessive premium, as we saw in June.

However, two big problems are apparent in this line of argument. First, there is a real prospect the Maastricht talks will not end in agreement, as the foreign secretary confirmed last week. He felt obliged to say there was "a real chance of success", which implies a real chance of the opposite.

Second, we are not out of the woods even if a compromise can be reached at Maastricht. Research published by some of my colleagues suggests that, rather than falling back as expected, the German public sector deficit will remain at an almost Italian-style 7 per cent of GDP over the next few years. Although a cyclical fall in European yields is possible, the supply background seems particularly bleak.

So the ERM begins to look like a mixed blessing for the gilt investor. It effectively locks in low inflation but also locks in low government deficit. Bond yields will be supported by supply, irrespective of what happens at Maastricht.

PETER SPENCER
Lehman Brothers International

Bonn tax to exempt foreign investors

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

THE German government is this week expected to announce the reintroduction of a withholding tax on interest income, likely to be levied only on domestic investors.

The decision to exempt foreign investors ends years of wrangling inside Bonn's ruling coalition and is intended to calm fears of large-scale withdrawal of outside funds from Germany's financial markets.

In 1987 a proposal to introduce a general 10 per cent withholding tax led to several billion marks being withdrawn. The plan, which would have affected domestic and foreign investors in equal measure, had to be abandoned after heavy protests from German banks and the Bundesbank.

The new rules, apart from raising general tax revenues, are aimed primarily at bringing Germany into line with the rest of Europe. Luxembourg is the only other country not to levy withholding tax on interest income.

German media reports say the new rate will be between 20 per cent and 30 per cent, with a higher tax-free allowance than expected.

In a wider reshuffle of taxation, the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, last week approved a 1 percentage point rise in value-added tax from 1993, again in order to harmonise Germany with the rest of Europe. The Bundestag also passed a reduction and simplification in corporate taxation.

However, the tax bills will need approval by the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, where the social democratic majority has indicated its opposition to them.

None of the proposals, whether approved by the government or not, is likely to survive the complicated legislative process in current form.



Pace quickens in share performance test

CONTENDERS for the title of best-performing share in the forthcoming Coopers & Lytle awards for specialist companies, sponsored by *The Times*, have set a furious pace.

Although smaller companies generally raised out more countries after the Gulf war, there were some notable exceptions reminiscent of the bull market of the late Eighties. Investment in smaller companies can be speculative, but can also be highly rewarding, even in difficult times.

Take Airtrams, the package tour operator. At the turn of the year, with war in the Gulf imminent, Airtrams was only for the brave, a company that looked certain to lose a large slice of its business as cautious holidaymakers prepared to stay at home. Higher oil prices would squeeze margins, putting additional pressure on profitability.

Fearless investors who did back Airtrams are now laugh-

ing all the way to the bank. In the first week of January it was possible to buy Airtrams shares at 170p. Now they change hands for 814p, an increase of 378 per cent, and there is still no shortage of buyers before the company's next financial results are expected in December.

The collapse of the rival International Leisure Group removed substantial surplus capacity in the holiday industry, allowing survivors like Airtrams to increase prices. More recently, David Crossland, chairman, and Harry Coe, finance director, announced the appointment of Airtrams as a tour operator for the Euro Disney theme park near Paris, giving the shares another boost.

Another out-of-favour sector early this year was engineering, yet Prospect Industries has seen its shares rise by 337 per cent to 174p. This engineering holding company has prospered in the recession by serving the buoyant power

SMALLER COMPANIES

generation sector in the repair and maintenance of boilers. Analysts expect profits to rise from £500,000 to at least £3 million in the year just ended.

Baby products, fabric dyes and florists' sundries make an unusual combination but seem to work well for May-

Crossland: Disney boost

born Group, whose shares have jumped 269 per cent from 23p to 85p this year. Pre-tax profits trebled in the first half and the group is on course to restore full-year profits—and its share price—to levels last seen in 1988.

An increase of 250 per cent has been achieved by Hi-Tec Sports, up from 56p to 196p. Britain's leading sports shoe supplier has progressed despite depressed consumer spending and is challenging for a greater share of the lucrative American market.

Another company to buck the trend in a depressed sector is Gold Greenlees Trott, the advertising agency, whose shares have bounced from 63p to 217p, a 244 per cent rise, helped by an element of takeover talk. Similarly Adscene, the local newspaper publisher, has defied difficult trading conditions to record a rise of 138 per cent, from 31p to 74p. This jump is remarkable, given that Adscene halved its total dividend to 2p for the

year to end-September after taxable profits slumped from £1.12 million to £705,000.

Caldwell Investments is an importer of underwear from Germany. Since closing down its loss-making manufacturing activities in Britain, the company has returned to growth, turning round from a loss of £63,000 to a profit of £153,000 at the interim stage.

With another six weeks of 1991 remaining, it is still possible for an outsider to outflank these companies and seize the top prize for the best performing share. Prizes will be awarded in six other categories, including USM company of the year, best annual report and entrepreneur of the year.

A panel of judges will be nominated in February and a shortlist of companies will be published in *The Times* on March 18. The award ceremony takes place at the Grosvenor House Hotel on March 19.

MARTIN BARROW

FROM HEATHROW, B747-400 SERVICES ALL THE WAY TO MELBOURNE/SYDNEY



EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY

Fly with us every day, non-stop from Heathrow to Kuala Lumpur in our state-of-the-art B747-400. From Malaysia's cosmopolitan capital city, you can then enjoy non-stop flights to Melbourne and one-stop flights to Sydney, 4 times each week.

We also offer you 3 non-stop flights to Perth, and once to Brisbane, Adelaide and Darwin each week.

To over 80 destinations across 5 continents, experience the genuine warmth and charm that only Malaysians can offer.

DAYS	LONDON	KEALA LUMPUR	MELBOURNE	SYDNEY
MON	2200	1840	2100	0520
WED	2200	1840	2100	0520
THU	2200	1840	2100	0520
FRI	2200	1840	2100	0520

*Next Day

*Third day

All Times Local

malaysia AIRLINES
ENCHANTMENT WHEREVER YOU FLY

For reservations and more information, contact your favourite travel agent or call Malaysia Airlines on 041-902 0800.

COMMENT

BT is the victim in a ritual game

A ritual privatisation game is being played around BT. The City tries to talk the price down and the government's advisers try to talk it up before the sale terms are fixed. This game becomes more complex in a secondary issue where there is a real share price to argue about. In the sale of BP shares in 1987, a judicious last-minute selling manoeuvre in the options market upset the government's calculations, before the stock market crash made such niceties irrelevant. To stop this happening again, the sale price of partly paid BT stock is to be driven by big investors' bids. The advisers are still watching for dirty play, under the threat that disloyal miscreants will be shut out of the sale.

The BT share price debate centres, however, on regulation by OfTel. This year it has seemed OfTel cannot win. The duopoly review generated enough fear to push BT shares down to 346p at the end of June. BT's profitable world daily survived the review and its shares surged back up to about 390p. But buoyant profits and pay rises excited clamour for further action by the regulator to reduce BT profits to an acceptable number of pounds per second, though nobody has yet suggested what that might be. In September, BT was hit by a new interim regime that made prices move 6.25 per cent below an inflation rate falling fast to a lower ERM-determined plane.

Public baiting of BT — whose pathfinder prospectus will be issued this week — was to be only one element in a nightmare autumn for utilities. Regulators for gas, water and electricity, as well as OfTel, vied with each other in changing the rules under which their industries operate and issuing dire threats. The clamour made privatised utilities friendless, political Aunt Sallys. Labour attacked the government over their rapaciousness; the government neatly joined the attack on the companies, cynically jettisoning its share-owning democracy. Investors cannot know if this political hysteria and regulatory mayhem is just part of the electoral cycle or a permanent new feature of the utility business. Only one thing is clear: regulatory regimes can no longer be regarded as stable.

The government marketing machine argued strongly that the duopoly review removed most uncertainties and BT could cope with the tougher price cap by eliminating £1 billion a year of surplus costs. Institutions, worried that the public and foreigners might squeeze them out of the issue, bought existing BT shares, pushing the price to 423p at end-September. Since then it has fallen 15 per cent to 360p.

The shares have been hit by a bizarre combination of contrary arguments. On the one hand, BT's profits will suffer from the recession, from the new price cap and from its own inefficiency. This seemed to be confirmed by a fall in quarterly profits even before the tougher price limit. Iain Vallance, BT's chairman, found himself arguing that the profit fall was an effective answer to his critics. Profit forecasts have come down by about 5 per cent and it now looks likely that recovery at BT may lag the economy because of its dependence on service sectors.

On the other hand, critics argue that BT's rate of return on capital is excessive by comparison with foreign telephone utilities. This may seem irrelevant. Britain has rejected rate of return controls, which breed inefficiency and excessive capital spending. OfTel sees BT's overall return as acceptable. BT has, in any case, complained for years that its local network, the one that affects voters, makes a loss and has to be cross-subsidised because of price limits.

Such logic does little to calm City nerves. OfTel will submit a discussion paper in the new year on a new price control regime for BT from 1993. Will BT's rate of return be squeezed? Will OfTel force a big one-off cut in prices? All the options are open. Any such move would ensure failure for the government's main aim: encouraging competitors to challenge BT's monopoly power. But that is another game.

Anatole Kaletsky interprets Helmut Schlesinger's remarks on German rates

To judge by the behaviour of the financial markets, the main economic event of last week was not Wednesday's autumn statement, which greatly increased government spending and borrowing for up to four years, but Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting, which left German interest rates unchanged for two weeks. Since the market impact of Germany's non-decision on rates was amplified by some widely discussed statements by Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, in Friday's *Times*, this economic view comes in two parts: first some brief comments on the autumn statement; then some more comments on German interest rates and what they may mean for British monetary policy and for the foreign exchanges.

Norman Lamont's autumn statement has been attacked for its alleged profligacy by neo-Thatcherite hardliners — a coalition of fiscal backwoodsmen, which now seems to include much of the Labour party front bench, as well as such traditional mavericks such as Nicholas Ridley. The Chancellor is accused of abandoning the principle of balanced budgets by planning to borrow about 3 per cent of gross domestic product next year. He is even more fiercely castigated for betraying the Thatcher legacy by tolerating an increase in public spending from 40 per cent of GDP in 1990-1 to 41.5 per cent in the current financial year, to 42 per cent in 1992-3.

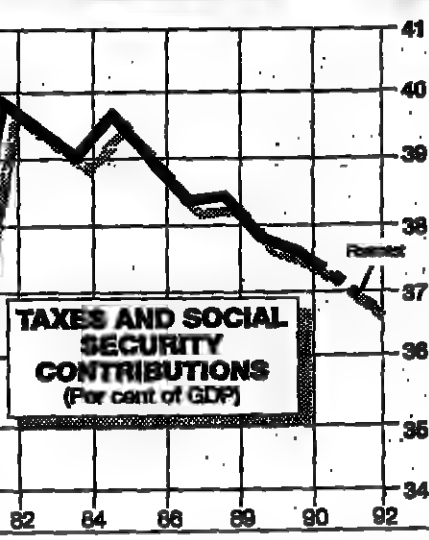
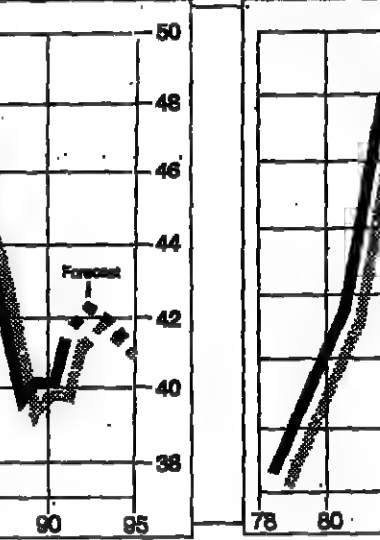
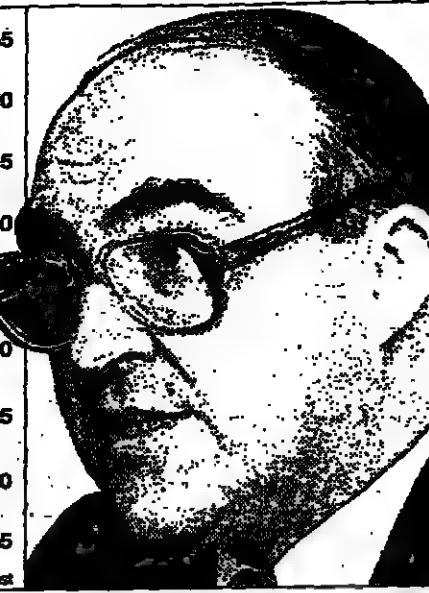
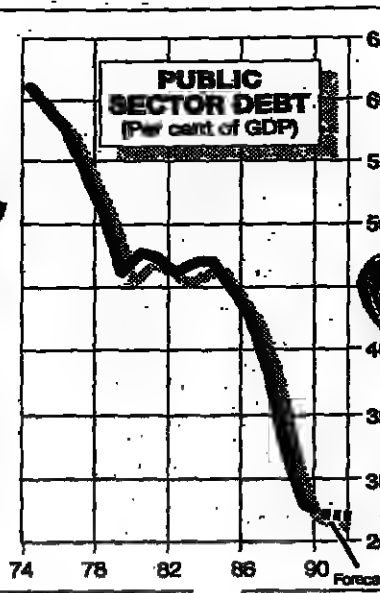
In answering these charges, a few pictures are worth a thousand words. As the first chart shows, Britain's ratio of public debt to GDP has fallen precipitously in the past two decades. Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP has also fallen sharply, to a level that is not only the lowest in Europe but, judging by the opinion polls, is also lower than most of the electorate would wish. Given the strength of the government's balance sheet, there will be no problem at all in borrowing 3 per cent of GDP for a few years to help the economy claw its way out of recession. Beyond the recession, there would be no need to raise revenues to pay for somewhat higher public spending if the ratio of public debt to GDP were allowed to rise by even a few percentage points.

Less enthusiastic was Andy Chambers who, at 16 stone and 6ft 2ins, was not going to push himself. "He kept leaving the field for a cigarette and a pint of beer," says Bascombe, who adds that Nomura — clearly a more colourful firm than many had realised — is heavily over-subscribed for its Christmas wine-tasting at Sotheby's. A booby prize is on hand for the contestant who does the worst... a Rattlers glass decanter and a Prawn sandwich.

Star-crossed
The revelation in this column last week that Euro-tunnel's chief executive, Sir Alastair Morton, is a Capricorn and, as such, is shy but tough and strong, pleasant but fiercely ambitious, and prone to cover frustration with a brusque manner, has provoked an unexpected reaction from TML, the consortium of contractors building the tunnel. It seems that several of TML's top executives, including Jack Lemley, its chief executive, are also Capricorns. Those who know Lemley, an American, describe him as "softly spoken, very quiet but very committed", a description which could also, at times, fit Morton. Lemley's colleagues then admit that Morton and Lemley are known to dislike each other.

Mixing with oil
NOMURA, the world's biggest securities house, recently took on Shell, the world's biggest oil company, and won — at soccer, that is. Max Bascombe's team beat adversaries from the Shell Pension Fund by two goals to nil, helped along by Alan Higgins, who managed to write off one of Shell's best players in the first 20 minutes of the game.

Time is approaching to reap interest rate rewards of ERM membership



As for the claim that slightly higher government borrowing will raise British interest rates to the detriment of the private sector, this totally ignores the new realities of ERM membership. Britain is now borrowing from a financial pool that extends to the whole of Europe. If Britain curbs its PSBR, but Germany or Italy expand theirs, British private borrowers will still have to pay higher interest rates.

This brings us to German interest rates. As the person who actually talked to Professor Schlesinger last Tuesday, I must add a word of interpretation to last week's straight report on his comments, if only to offer general readers the same insights (or misconceptions) that I gave my friends in the City who rang in a high excitement to ask for further details of the interview on Friday. First, Professor Schlesinger said neither more nor less about the future course of German interest rates than was reported in Friday's *Times*. He did not rule out a rise in money market interest rates in the weeks or months ahead. As an experienced central banker, he would never have done this. But what Professor Schlesinger did say was that small

changes in market rates, of the order of 0.2 of a percentage point, were not intended to send policy signals to politicians, wage bargainers and the German public. In this sense, the Bundesbank's "only important signal this year" came in August, when the discount rate was raised by a full percentage point to 7½ per cent (the highest level in 30 years). When asked whether the apparent lack of response among wage bargainers to last August's signal meant that another signal would have to be sent, Professor Schlesinger said: "I am not so sure", and shifted the conversation from interest rates to monetary targets. Perhaps the talk of interest rate signals was "misleading", he said. Monetary targets

were the instrument for conveying a "more continuous explanation" of anti-inflation policy. Those, then, were the facts. Now for the personal interpretation, which is not of course, endorsed in any way by Professor Schlesinger or the Bundesbank. Professor Schlesinger's remarks did not necessarily contradict the widespread view among investors that interest rates in Germany could rise by a few tenths of a percentage point, possibly taking the emergency lombard rate up from the present 9½ per cent to 9½ per cent. But such a small move, if it happened, would have no policy significance. It would not be

regarded by the Bundesbank as the first step in a new round of monetary tightening, leading to a quantum jump in German rates. Furthermore, the growth of Germany's money supply, rather than the behaviour of wage bargainers or the performance of the mark and the dollar, would be the key.

Therefore, the question that ought to be asked by anyone but the shortest-term traders in the German money markets is not whether rates will rise by another quarter point. In itself such a small move would make no difference to the German economy, the currency markets, or the monetary conditions in Britain and other European countries. The question that matters is whether a further substantial

rise in German rates is on the horizon, or whether the peak in the interest rate cycle is finally in sight. It was on this score that Professor Schlesinger's comments seemed reassuring — and the reason why they caused a stir among investors was that the markets, in their subliminal way, were beginning to reach the same reassuring conclusion.

This does not mean that the German constraint on British monetary policy is about to disappear, any more than it implies a fall in the mark against the dollar, since real interest rates in America will remain far below German ones for the foreseeable future.

The painfully earned credibility of the present ERM band may still condemn many parts of Britain's manufacturing industry to extinction. But the time is approaching when the interest rate rewards of ERM membership can finally be reaped.

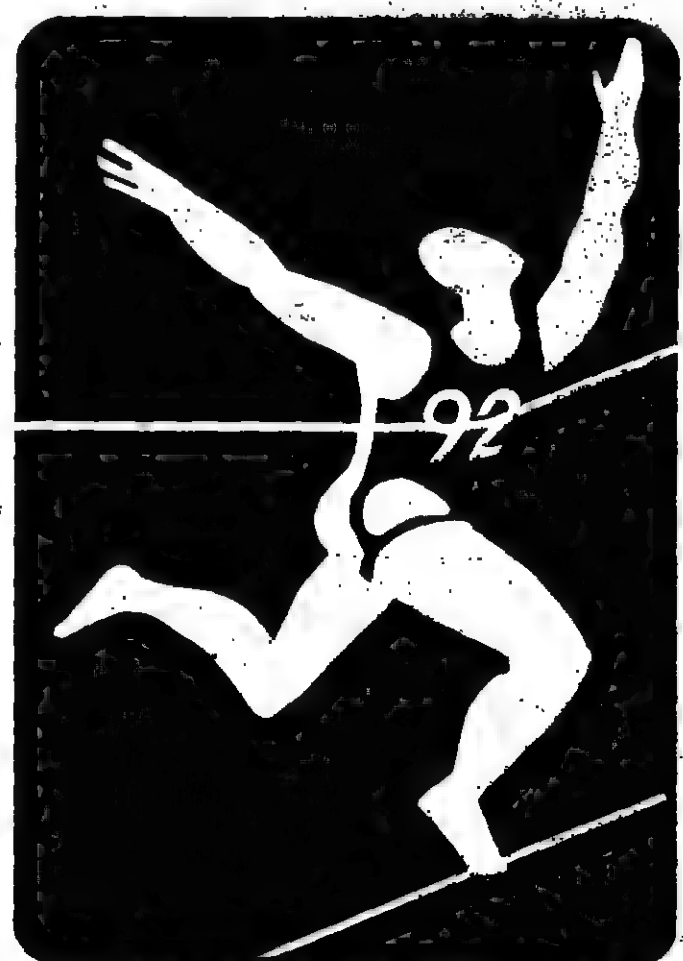
Three-month and six-month rates in Britain are now just ¼ of a percentage point above those in Germany, although one-week rates are still 1½ points higher. Norman Lamont thus seems to have little room left to cut base rates, because of investors' fears that the pound will sink to the bottom of its ERM band at DM2.78. If, however, the Chancellor were prepared to let the pound slide towards its floor, the risks of holding sterling would be significantly diminished and Britain might be able to get away with short rates no higher than the German level, just as in France.

Even such a manoeuvre would probably allow only a point off base rates, but given the present state of the economy and of public opinion, that might be just enough to secure a decent recovery and even perhaps an election victory for the Tories.

If the Chancellor took the logic of ERM membership to heart, he would start to adjust market interest rates in quarter point steps, like the Germans and French, and avoid the political fanfare. He could then take some of the political pressure off his pre-election monetary policy. He could even prepare the public not to panic at an occasional upward blip, provided the long-term trend in rates continued to point down.

THE COUNTDOWN HAS BEGUN...

... to the 1992 Olympic Games — the greatest sporting festival in the world. And Minet is backing British sporting preparation with a £2 million sponsorship package. All designed to give British sportsmen and women that winning edge. Minet, too, has developed a winning edge. A world leader in the provision of insurance services, risk management and consultancy in the financial services sector, Minet is part of a worldwide insurance group with assets in excess of £7 billion.



LLOYD'S AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS

100 Leman Street London E1 8HG Telephone 071-481 0707

Official sponsors of The 1992 British Olympic Team



THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Dusty dreams of Xanadu

TWO of the most successful businessmen of the Eighties saw their dreams of living in palatial style turn to rubble over the weekend. Paul Green and Martin Harrison, Manchester financiers who in June quit Sovereign Leasing, one of Europe's biggest privately owned leasing companies, have said farewell to two £5 million mansions they were building side by side in Bramhall, Cheshire. No one was willing to complete the Citizen Kane-style palaces, jointly set in seven acres, and boasting eight ensuite bedrooms apiece as well as swimming pools and luxury cinemas. Now the demolition men have moved in, and 18 somewhat smaller homes are to be built in their place. The two men, who founded Sovereign with just £50 in 1982, left the company after a disagreement with Österreichische Länderbank, the Austrian bank that paid £50 million for a 51 per cent stake in Sovereign last year.

Office-go-round

THE Square Mile can be brutal at times, but it seems tame next to the antics of some of Britain's regional financial districts. Take Leeds, for example, where the entire staff of Capel-Cure Myers has defected to their old rival, Wise Speke. The team was led by Jeff Plowman who is, it seems, quite adept at such moves. He once led a similar defection from Allied Provincial Securities to set up the Leeds office of National Investment Group under the guidance of Robin Woodhead.



the former NIG chief executive, Capel-Cure took over NIG a year ago, and decided to close the Leeds office, prompting the walkout. Plowman says he is happy to stay put... at least for now.

Sofa so pink
BATTILING against the winds during the Lords Mayor's Parade on Saturday were ten burly furniture makers from the High Wycombe factory of Parker Knoll, doing their best to hold down pink, inflatable sofa, measuring 20ft by 10ft by 10ft and filled with helium. The sofa was the centrepiece of the float entered by the Worshipful Company of Furniture Makers, founded in 1663 and therefore one of the youngest livery companies in the Square Mile. The men were there to assist their boss, Martin Jourdan, chairman of Cornwell Parker and a great grandson of Frederick Parker, who started the business. Jourdan, master of the livery company this year, paid £3,500 for the sofa and now hopes to recoup some of that cost by selling it to someone in either the furniture industry or the exhibitions business. "It

was paid for by subscriptions from our members and if we could get £1,000 for it we would be delighted," says Jourdan.

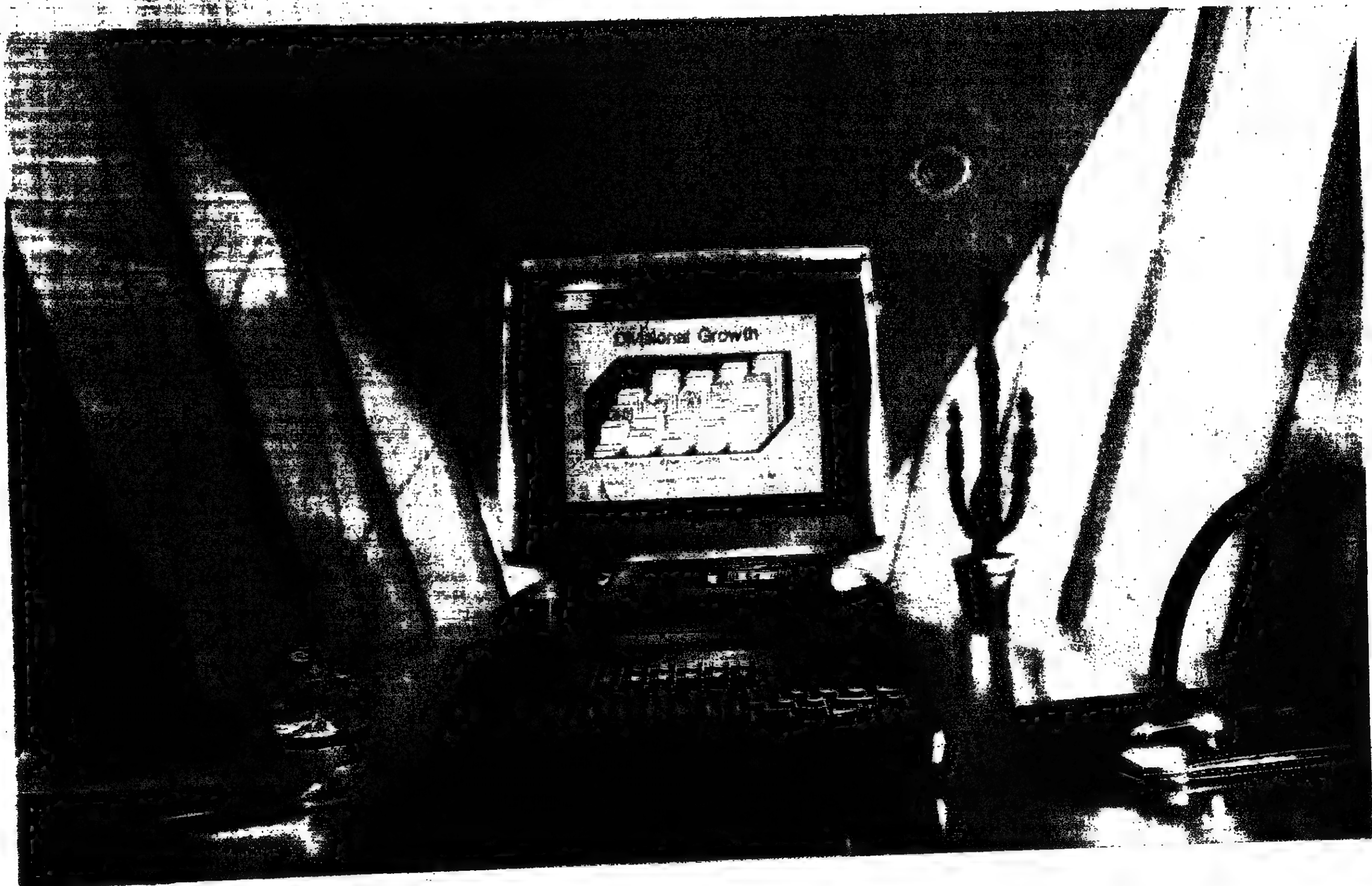
Star-crossed
The revelation in this column last week that Euro-tunnel's chief executive, Sir Alastair Morton, is a Capricorn and, as such, is shy but tough and strong, pleasant but fiercely ambitious, and prone to cover frustration with a brusque manner, has provoked an unexpected reaction from TML, the consortium of contractors building the tunnel. It seems that several of TML's top executives, including Jack Lemley, its chief executive, are also Capricorns. Those who know Lemley, an American, describe him as "softly spoken, very quiet but very committed", a description which could also, at times, fit Morton. Lemley's colleagues then admit that Morton and Lemley are known to dislike each other.

Less enthusiastic was Andy Chambers who, at 16 stone and 6ft 2ins, was not going to push himself. "He kept leaving the field for a cigarette and a pint of beer," says Bascombe, who adds that Nomura — clearly a more colourful firm than many had realised — is heavily over-subscribed for its Christmas wine-tasting at Sotheby's. A booby prize is on hand for the contestant who does the worst... a Rattlers glass decanter and a Prawn sandwich.

Smoke out
The fitness level at W I Carr (Investments), the investment management division of W I Carr Group, has improved dramatically in the past three weeks. An experimental ban on smoking in its open-plan office has proved so popular that it has been made permanent. Of the 30 or so people in the office, 13 smoked and, according to inside sources, the smoke, coupled with the heat generated by dealing screens and computers, made the atmosphere unbearable. "The pleasure smokers got from smoking was as nothing to the displeasure it caused non-smokers," says Fred "no relation" Carr, chief executive. Carr, a smoker, said the experiment has cut his daily cigarette consumption from 30 to 15 but he admits that when he is desperate for nicotine he hides behind some computers in a spot that nobody else appears to have discovered. "We haven't had any complaints, but I think it would be unpopular if the entire building was made non-smoking — and I can see that happening in a few years," Carr laments.

CAROL LEONARD

COLOUR EVERYONE'S THINKING.



Here's something to stimulate the grey matter. The human brain accepts and interprets messages received in colour significantly quicker than those in mere monochrome. Think about that for a moment. Then think about the impact of vivid, high resolution colour in your business presentations. In other words, imagine what the Sharp PC-8501 portable colour laptop could do for you in your next meeting. Your charts and reports are suddenly several hundred shades more riveting. Eyes that would once glaze over now find a new fascination with your figures. The language of colour, in short, drives your point home more quickly to a more appreciative audience. All thanks to Sharp's pioneering colour technology. All in a space no bigger than a briefcase. It's a supremely convenient way of putting across your message with maximum effect. Anywhere. See it in action soon. Before everyone starts thinking the same way. For further information, call free on 0800 262958.

SHARP
MAKES SENSE

paper
/irgin
o put

then

t's no
that
other

r the
better
ly you
ies if
me in

before
e, our

nique
terest
17.

ic

Great powers face war of independents

Independent power stations are taking on the generating giants, but can they win the financial battle? David Young reports

Britain's first independent power station at Roosecote, Cheshire, has been formally opened. However, it remains to be seen if it will be the first of many or the first to expose the difficulties of operating in an industry shaped by government financial policy rather than energy policy.

When the industry was being prepared for privatisation in the late 1980s, ministers were clear that greater competition was at the heart of the programme. The government still enthusiastically backs that policy, and the number of private power generation schemes being planned seems to increase weekly. However, there are many in the industry who say the reality is that some of these projects will never get beyond the initial stage.

Oxford Economic Research Associates (Oxera), the power industry analyst, forecasts huge excess of power generation capacity in the first half of the decade. Oxera attacks the government for encouraging a rush of new projects while at the same time erecting barriers to entry in a bid to protect the interests of the newly privatised firms.

Oxera believes only five independent power stations will reach operational stage by the mid-1990s. The new entrants will be financially strapped because of a surplus of generating capacity, the heavy cost of capital investment, and the ability of existing suppliers to manipulate prices on the electricity spot market.

There are, however, five projects which Oxera thinks will be successful. Among them is Lakeland Power,

which runs Roosecote. The others are Yorkshire Electricity's Briggs station on Humberside and the large Teesside power station, Peterborough Power, being built by Eastern Electricity and Hawker Siddeley, and East Midlands Electricity's station at Corby, Northamptonshire.

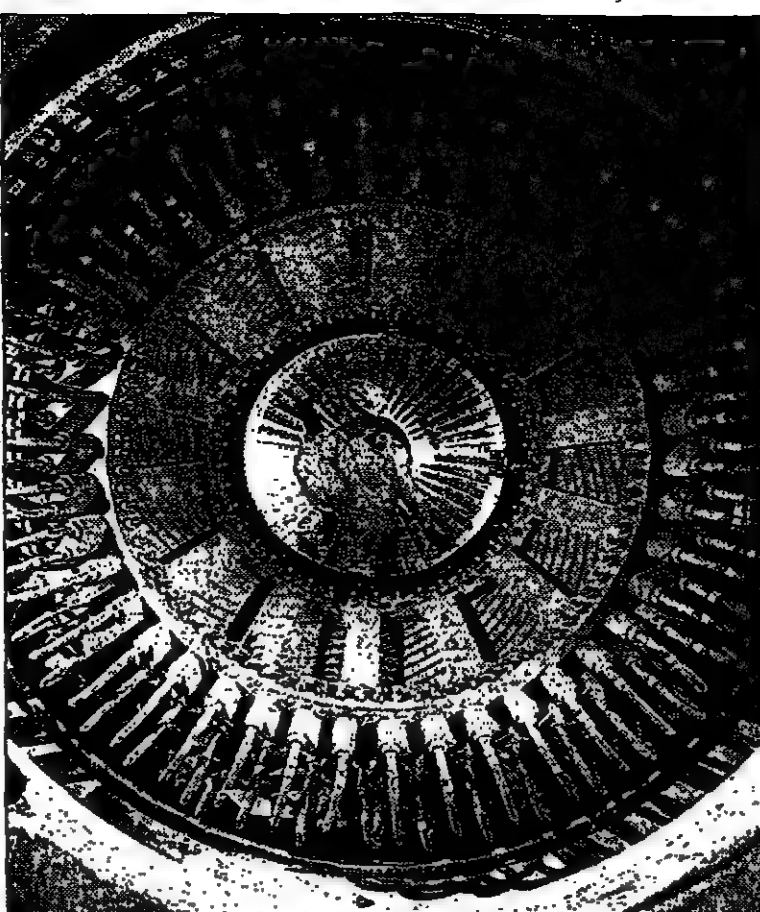
Lakeland Power owes much of its success to the fleet-footedness of its management team. In 1987, the then Central Electricity Generating Board put up for sale a 30-year old defunct power station at Roosecote. Richard Stubbs, now Lakeland Power's managing director, Ron Stone, its finance director, Neil Bryson and Eric Ratcliffe saw it as an opportunity to build Britain's first privately owned power station.

Their initial plan was to repower Roosecote using its existing steam turbines, plus a gas turbine, to provide combined cycle technology, which has the advantages of higher thermal efficiency and reduced levels of carbon dioxide. They soon found that they could not rely on 30-year-old steam turbines to generate power continuously to a market in which non-delivery means severe financial penalties. The 1989 Electricity Act contained the solution, allowing stations to burn natural gas for the first time in the United Kingdom.

Asea Brown Boveri (ABB), the Swedish/Swiss power plant contractor, put up 80 per cent of the capital for the £130 million Roosecote project and the initial plans were quickly changed. The old steam turbines were scrapped and a single gas turbine, a steam turbine, and a heat recovery boiler were installed in



Richard Stubbs: Lakeland leader



Magnetic force: the stator of National Power's Drax generator

the turbine hall of the original station. At 220 megawatts (MW), the new station's capacity is 80 per cent greater than the original Roosecote 120 MW plant, and its thermal efficiency more than double that of the old plant.

The final ingredient arrived when Norweb, the northwest's regional electricity company, signed a contract to buy the station's entire output for 15 years, starting from November 1. Manweb, the Manchester-based company, has taken a 20 per cent equity stake in the new station.

The other independent power projects proposed to date are for combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power stations, which are cheaper and quicker to build and more efficient than the coal-fired power stations currently operated by National Power and PowerGen. A problem is that their builders are at present tied to British Gas and its price structure.

To finance new projects, independent generators must secure long-term contracts for their output at prices guaranteeing sufficient cash-flow to meet repayment commitments and other costs with a reasonable margin of comfort. The only such contracts so far have been placed by the regional electricity companies, the former area boards but they have to

be careful that they satisfy their licence obligation to purchase power economically.

The other main potential sources of competition to the existing generators are the renewable sector, combined heat and power (CHP), and companies generating their own power. There were 75 projects with a combined capacity of 102.25MW approved for inclusion in the renewable quota last year. The energy department envisages that figure being increased this year by between 150MW and 200MW.

The most potent threat to the large generators is presented by CHP schemes, which are energy efficient since both electricity and steam are generated in a process that recaptures waste heat. A number of projects are under consideration, most of them gas-fired. One scheme which should be operational by the end of 1991 is that proposed by Citigen, a company owned by British Gas and Ullicom, a French energy management group, to supply heat and power to the City of London Corporation.

The view within the industry is that it is unlikely that the new generators will be serious competition for National Power and PowerGen.

Success 'that proves the sceptics wrong'

Underlying the government's privatisation policy is a belief that enterprise flourishes best in a commercial environment, in which management is free to manage within the disciplines of the market and of an independent regulator.

The starting point of the government's biggest privatisation — that of electricity supply — was that decisions about the supply of electricity should be driven by the needs of customers rather than the views of monopoly producers, and that competition is the best guarantee of consumers' interests.

At the same time, we set out to establish an effective regulatory system; to ensure safety and security of supply; to give customers new rights; and to offer those who worked in the industry an opportunity to have a direct stake.

Today, only one year after floating the 12 distribution companies and eight months after the flotation of the two generation companies in England and Wales, those aims are increasingly being translated into reality.

A month ago, I officially opened Lakeland Power's Roosecote power station — the first major privately-owned power station to generate power from combined cycle gas technology, and to sell it into the grid for public consumption. There are now around two dozen independent generating projects planned for England and Wales, which are public knowledge and which represent the essence of what we believe in and have been trying to implement. Nine other projects have received planning consent, three already under construction.

If they all went ahead, their combined capacity alone would total almost 6 gigawatts (GW) — or some 10 per cent of the total generating capacity of England and Wales at the end of 1990. Competition in electricity supply is, therefore, clearly starting to work. Government investment in renewable energy programmes is now running at record

levels, with a budget of £24 million for 1991/92. The introduction of the non-fossil fuel obligation (NFFO) last year gave renewable energy the greatest boost it has ever received in this country. And only last week we announced that 122 further renewable projects with a capacity of more than 470MW will qualify for the NFFO.

We have also set out to create a system of regulation designed to promote competition, oversee prices and protect customers' interests in areas where there remains monopoly. In setting up the Office of Electricity Regulation, under Professor Stephen Littlechild as director general of electricity supply, we have established a model for future regulatory systems — and one well in keeping with the Citizen's Charter.

Already the director general has made a number of decisions of importance to electricity users, large and small. He has put in motion the guidelines for ensuring that new standards are set to ensure better service for the electricity consumer. Customers now have new rights — not just safeguards.

There is clear control of prices for retail consumers, protecting them from unjustifiable increases while ensuring the public electricity suppliers remain able to finance growing requirements for investment in the system.

There are guaranteed standards of performance set by the director general for such areas as the need to keep appointments on the date specified, to restore a supply promptly and to give adequate advance warning of a planned interruption in supply.

There is now fixed compensation for customers if guaranteed standards are not met, and new codes of practice for areas such as customer complaints, efficient use of electricity, services for elderly and disabled people, arrangements for paying bills and for disconnections.

The director general is the watchdog for the electricity consumer, and improvements in the electricity supply industry for the benefit of the customer will continue.

Two years ago the critics said either privatisation of electricity was not possible, or that if it happened it would never work. A year into that privatised industry those sceptics have been proved wrong. In the place of a monolithic monopoly we have an increasingly competitive industry, effective regulation, and service to the customer. We have set the standards for others to follow.



Powerful feeling: John Wakeham opens Roosecote

WE DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO PUT YOU FIRST.

POWERGEN

PowerGen plc
Rushcliffe Green Road,
Stoke Newington, West Midlands B90 4PD
Telephone 021-701 2914

In the new energy environment, we face new challenges. Electricity suppliers must answer calls for higher levels of commitment by being more accessible, flexible and responsive. That's why PowerGen is dedicating itself to understanding your business in-depth.

In our hands, electricity has become not just a business overhead, but a manageable resource that can contribute much to the smooth, efficient running of your company. We do everything in our power to help you use energy in the most productive and cost-efficient way possible.

The money generators

The electricity sell-offs have seen good returns for most investors.

Rodney Hobson analyses the figures

The electricity industry has been an important part of the government's privatisation policies. So keen was the government to extend share ownership that the pricing of shares in the three electricity privatisations was on the low side, leaving fortunate investors able to make a quick profit. Yet those who have hung on have generally seen their shares further increase in value.

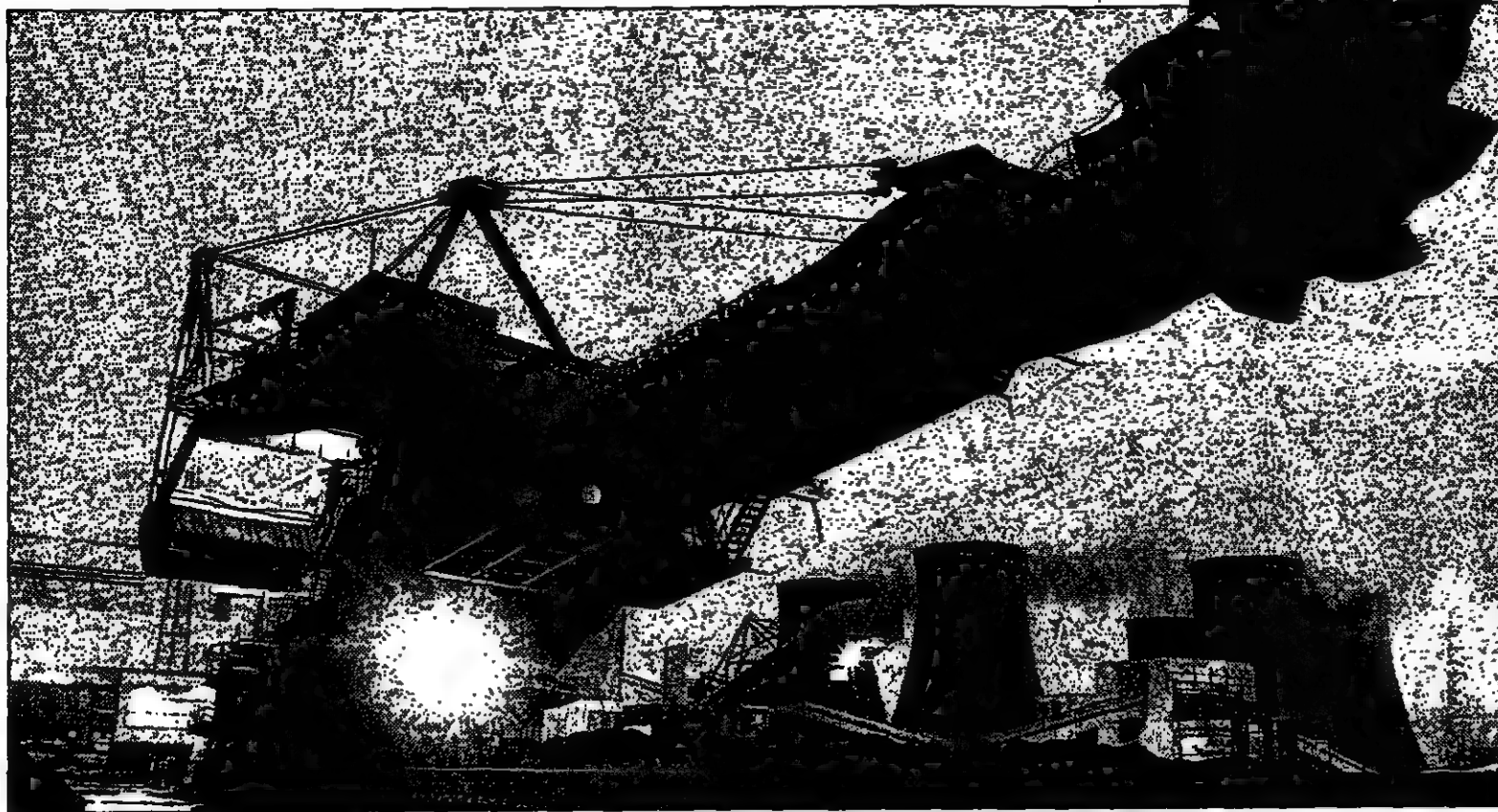
The first sale was the 12 regional distribution companies of England and Wales in 1990. All were listed at 240p fully paid, and they jumped more than 40p on the first day. Since then, the best performing share has been South Wales Electricity, the smallest. It was the only one to pay a final dividend significantly higher than forecast in the prospectus. Its shares stand at about 380p.

The least profitable investment has been Eastern Electricity. Analysts have been unhappy over whether the Eastern management has a clearly focused strategy. However, even Eastern shares are above 300p.

The sale of the two main power generators, National Power and PowerGen, came later. They were sold at 175p a share in February this year and the first day of trading again produced a 40p premium. The shares have moved up to around 230p in the case of PowerGen and 225p at National Power.

The flotation in June of two Scottish generators, Scottish Hydro-Electric and Scottish Power, proved more of a mixed blessing. From an issue price of 240p, they both immediately topped 260p but have since slipped back below 250p, with Hydro as the better performer all the way.

Despite efforts to encourage independent power generation



Deepwater power: the Drax station symbolises the domination of National Power and PowerGen, who account for 74 per cent of sales in England and Wales

projects, analysts predict that the contribution from the independents will be modest for at least the next five years, leaving investments in the privatised companies looking good for some time yet.

Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, estimates that only about 7 per cent of generation capacity in England and Wales will be available from independent generators, even

though there are 24 projects with a planned capacity of more than 100 megawatts each under consideration.

Apart from a plant at Teesside, no other independent generating plant is above 360 megawatts, equivalent to less than 10 per cent of the capacity of the Drax power station. Most larger projects have run into some kind of problem — planning, fuel sup-

ply or financial — and fewer than half have actually secured planning permission.

"For the foreseeable future, the duopoly of National Power and PowerGen will continue to dominate the market," the Hoare Govett reports says. "In 1990-91 they accounted for 46 per cent and 28 per cent of total sales in England and Wales. Only Nuclear Electric is currently

an effective competitor. Of the two, National Power has found most favour among analysts. Its 1991-92 pre-tax profit is likely to be close to £500 million, compared with the £434 million pre-tax profit achieved in the 12 months to March 1991. The 1992-93 financial year is likely to bring in £530 million. With its high market share, and its *de facto* setting of the 'pool' price, National Power's position is enviable."

PowerGen achieved pre-tax profits of £272 million in 1990-91 but should reach £335 million this year and £360 million in 1992-93. PowerGen and National Power may find they can consolidate their positions because of their strength as large buyers of gas and coal. Gas accounts for about 60 per cent of generating costs for the independents and British Gas decided last summer to raise its prices to them by 35 per cent.

Few new schemes are coal-fired, leaving British Coal heavily dependent on the two big generators, who will be negotiating new contracts to apply from April 1993 from a position of strength. If the Conservative government is re-elected, it will be keen to negotiate a deal, probably for at least four years, that would be acceptable to all, so British Coal can be privatised.

The regional distribution companies have also generally found favour with City analysts. On average, they exceeded the earnings forecast in the privatisation prospectuses for the year to March by

nearly a third. Seaboard beat its forecast by 65 per cent. In the year to March 1992, the distribution companies are likely to see profits from continuing operations rise by a quarter. Goldman Sachs, the analyst, says: "We believe the performance by the regional electricity companies underscores their long-term earning power."

The Scots are not seen as having quite such a good time of it. Growth prospects are limited and expansion will depend largely on the ability to sell electricity to the English.

All privatised utilities are vulnerable to political considerations and the generators and distribution companies have seen share prices ease during the uncertainty over the next general election.

However, there is a reasonable chance that the electricity companies would survive a Labour government in good shape. Labour has said that it would focus on energy saving as a matter of policy and it might also hold down the formula under which the distribution companies are allowed to increase prices by more than the level of inflation. The generators may also be persuaded to use British Coal, possibly through the restriction of imports.

However, analysts believe that earnings will continue to grow strongly up to 1993 and still rise after that, if not so impressively.

Combined power of new generation

Companies are forming partnerships to produce clean and green energy

Power stations usually provoke an attack of nimbly — not in my backyard. We all want the electricity they produce but they are large, dirty, and put out transmission lines like an octopus spreading its tentacles (Rodney Hobson writes).

However, one of the most exciting independent projects in Britain is the 1,725 megawatt (MW) plant at Wilton, Teesside, due to start up early in 1993. Exciting because it involves four regional electricity generating companies banding together to challenge the might of the generating giants because it brings ICI, new to the field, into a big generating scheme, and because it involves a foreign investor, Enron, the American power company.

The £700 million project is to construct one of the world's largest gas-fired power stations. The gas, supplied by Amoco and British Gas, will come from the Everest and

underground can be up to ten times more expensive.

It is one of the British projects bothering Carlo Ripa de Meana, the EC environment commissioner. If the European Commission upholds the complaint, it can refer the case to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, which has power to issue an injunction to stop the project.

ICI, which has an adjoining 2,000-acre site, will take about 15 per cent of the power generated. Power not used locally will go into the national grid. The significance of the Teesside project is that the emergence of independent power generators is a central plank of the government's policy for a competitive market in electricity.

The National Grid Company says it will have to reinforce the grid system to take the sizeable output from Teesside. Power, owned jointly by Enron, ICI, Central Power, Northern Electric

(Generating), South Western Power and South Wales Generating.

The route for new power lines has been picked to run through predominantly industrial, rather than residential, areas. However, Teesside Development Corporation has objected to the route, saying that it would cross a proposed nature reserve and a commercial and leisure development.

A rival to the Enron team is Independent Power Generators, formed in July. East Midlands Electricity holds 27 per cent and Compagnie Générale des Eaux, the French utility, 29 per cent. Iberdrola, the Spanish power group, has 15 per cent.

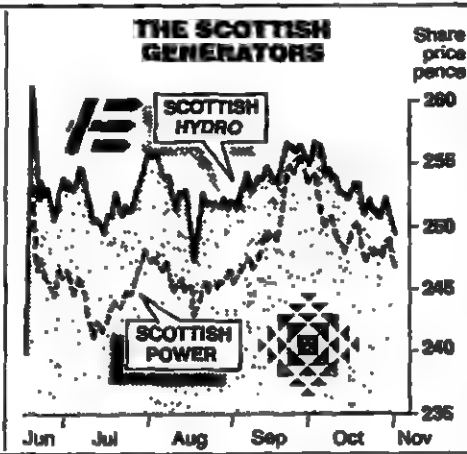
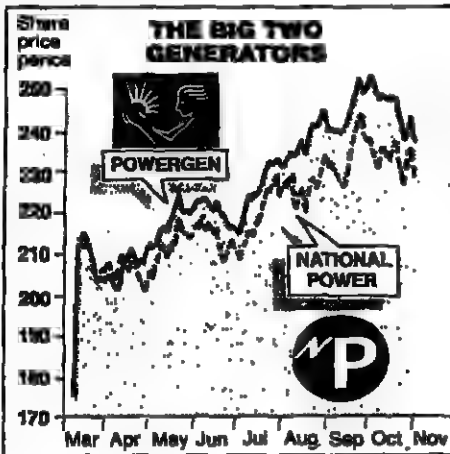
The first project in its bid to become the third force in power generation in England and Wales is an 800MW power station at Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, costing £240 million.

At the smaller end of the independent market, environmental considerations are just as important as with the large power stations. Several companies have built or plan generators that will produce power from waste.

Norweb, the north western distribution company, says it has opened the country's first landfill gas installation at Stretford, Manchester, producing electricity for about 1,500 homes.



Carlo Ripa de Meana



British COAL

Offer suppliers cannot refuse

The man with the job of ensuring fair pricing and competition between suppliers is shaking up the industry

Electricity pricing has erupted as a key issue, thanks to Professor Stephen Littlechild, the electricity regulator. As director general of electricity supply, heading the Office of Electricity Regulation (Offer), Professor Littlechild has shown his teeth as a watchdog in two ways, striking at the two big, privatised, non-nuclear generating companies and separately at some of the 12 electricity distributors.

Generators such as National Power and PowerGen should, the theory runs, be competitive because they are exposed to market forces. A dozen independent generation projects are on the cards, their licences granted by Offer. There is also competition from other energy sources. But the biggest single factor in electricity power generation pricing is energy costs as a whole, including oil.

Professor Littlechild is heartened by the signs of growing competition. "At this stage of the game, with privatisation only just started, it is very encouraging that so many new generating plants are coming in. The dozen licences will add up to more than 5,000 megawatts." The Scottish generators are also upgrading the interconnector pipeline for sending power

into England and Wales, potentially doubling the interconnector capacity.

The distribution companies, far less exposed to direct competition, have to meet performance criteria, adjusted according to their circumstances, set out in their licence to operate. It is part of Professor Littlechild's job to enforce the performance of the distributors.

On the generating side there has been growing concern about possible market rigging, the allegations having arisen because of unexplained price surges during August and September. There have been complaints from electricity users who ask why prices did not fall during the summer when demand is at its lowest.

Professor Littlechild has called for more information from National Power and PowerGen to help his office disentangle what has been happening in the electricity spot market, or pool. The generators offer capacity to the pool stations in the form of price bids, which can

change every half hour. The National Grid Company ranks the bids in a merit order so it can schedule the use of plant in the most cost-effective manner. The prices are set a day ahead. The more electricity required at a given time, the more expensive is the generation plant needed to meet it, and the higher the price.

Spikes, or price surges, are a characteristic of the system. The most noticeable of the spikes now being investigated came on September 9 when the price rose to £160 a megawatt hour, a record. Professor Littlechild is expected to give a ruling on the issue at the latest by early next month while setting out any changes he wants.

One suggestion put to Offer, which is being considered, is for Professor Littlechild to ask the generators to sell off some key power stations. They would be the ones used to meet peak demand by injecting a quick surge of power, typically at higher cost. If there has been manipulation of the market it would have

probably involved the use of such stations. Another possibility is for Professor Littlechild to refer the matter to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Amid the flurry over the generation prices, Offer has also fired a warning shot at seven of the electricity distributors. They have been told they are likely to have overcharged their franchise customers by nearly £100 million this financial year.

Professor Littlechild has pointed out to them that retail price inflation is running at a lower level than was assumed by the companies when making their last submissions to him. This puts a question mark over their prices staying inside the levels set out in their licences. He has suggested that options for rectifying the position include reducing tariffs by a uniform percentage or alternatively by giving a flat-rate refund.

He has also written to the other five distributors saying that while they have not exceeded their licence conditions they should consider passing on the benefits of lower inflation to customers.

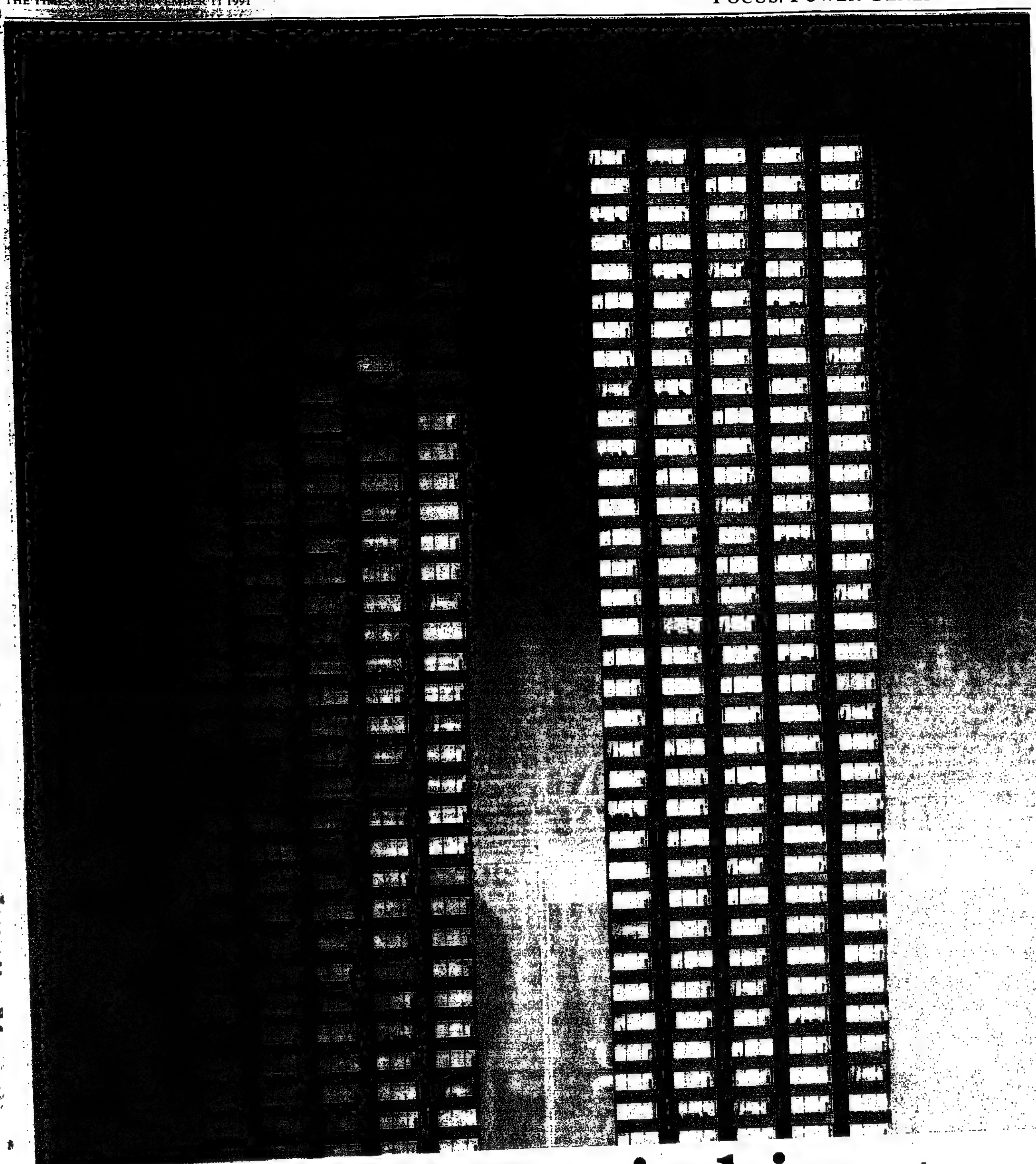
A number of big companies have wanted to choose their electricity supplier — so getting the best terms — instead of being forced to buy from their regional company. Only customers using more than one megawatt of power have freedom of choice, although this benchmark is due to be reduced in 1994 and dropped entirely in 1998.

Rules at present lay down that several companies at a single site, even if part of the same group, will be treated separately under the one megawatt rule. Marks & Spencer and Allied Lyons have been victims of this rule, which Professor Littlechild is re-examining.



Price is right: Professor Stephen Littlechild, the director general of electricity supply

DEREK HARRIS



Why are we switching to a new type of power station? Allow us to illuminate you.

At present, most of our electricity comes from burning coal. And is likely to do so for years to come.

But it's clear that we need to be exploring other fields.

This is why we're tapping into North Sea gas and building Combined Cycle Gas Turbine stations.

By burning natural gas and using

the exhaust gases to drive a second turbine, these stations can generate electricity 30% more efficiently than coal-fired plants.

In other words, they are able to produce the same amount of energy for much less fuel.

They can also be built for less money. They can be constructed in less

time. And they can be run by less staff.

If the economic advantages alone weren't persuasive enough, then the environmental ones are particularly convincing.

Combined Cycle Gas Turbine stations give out less than half the emissions of a coal burning station.

That's 58% less carbon dioxide. 80%

less nitrogen oxides. 100% less sulphur dioxide. And no ash.

With our first gas-fired station already being built and three more in the pipeline, cheaper, cleaner electricity is now a brighter prospect than ever.



National Power
Ahead of current thinking.

Time to turn on the gas

National Power, the larger of the two privatised generating companies, may sometimes have to live with suggestion of being too bureaucratic, but any accusation of being slow-moving would appear to be way off the mark.

The company's staff recently attended a business review conference, where accusations of being too dictatorial and being in too much of a hurry were met with by gritty resolution from management. "We are meeting the challenge of change head-on, rather than dragging ourselves over the barbed wire," Rod Lewin, the director of personnel, said.

The need for the company to maximise profits is axiomatic in the new management culture. It is that which lies behind the present cost-cutting, the company shedding 2,000 of its 16,000 workforce since privatisation; another 4,000 job losses are scheduled.

As Colin Masterson, director of financial control, explains: "When you consider that we are operating at a profit of £400 million on £4

Michael Hatfield reports on the way National Power is adjusting to life after privatisation

billion sales — or around 10 per cent — then any improvement in sales per employee will have a major effect on profitability."

Job losses are likely to come from power station closures and more efficient working across the company. Closures not only cut costs, but are central to National Power's fuel strategy. Each of the company's 35 power stations has been turned into a profit centre, with the station manager held responsible for financial performance.

Nearly 60 per cent of National Power's operating expenditure is on fuel, and 90 per cent of the fuel is bought from British Coal. Although it has said that when the present contract with British Coal expires in 1993, it hopes the corporation will remain a major supplier. National

Power wants to reduce its coal dependency, to diversify its fuels and buy from a wider range of suppliers.

That is why National Power is moving to gas-fired stations, using combined cycle technology. They are quicker to build, cheaper to run and more environmentally friendly.

This also explains why it is looking towards cheaper, imported coal, by increasing the capability of its deep-water docking facility at Bristol and another development at Hull. There is also likely to be further coal import developments on the Tees and at Immingham. Overall, National Power is hoping to cut its fuel bill by about £250 million, or about 10 per cent, within five years.

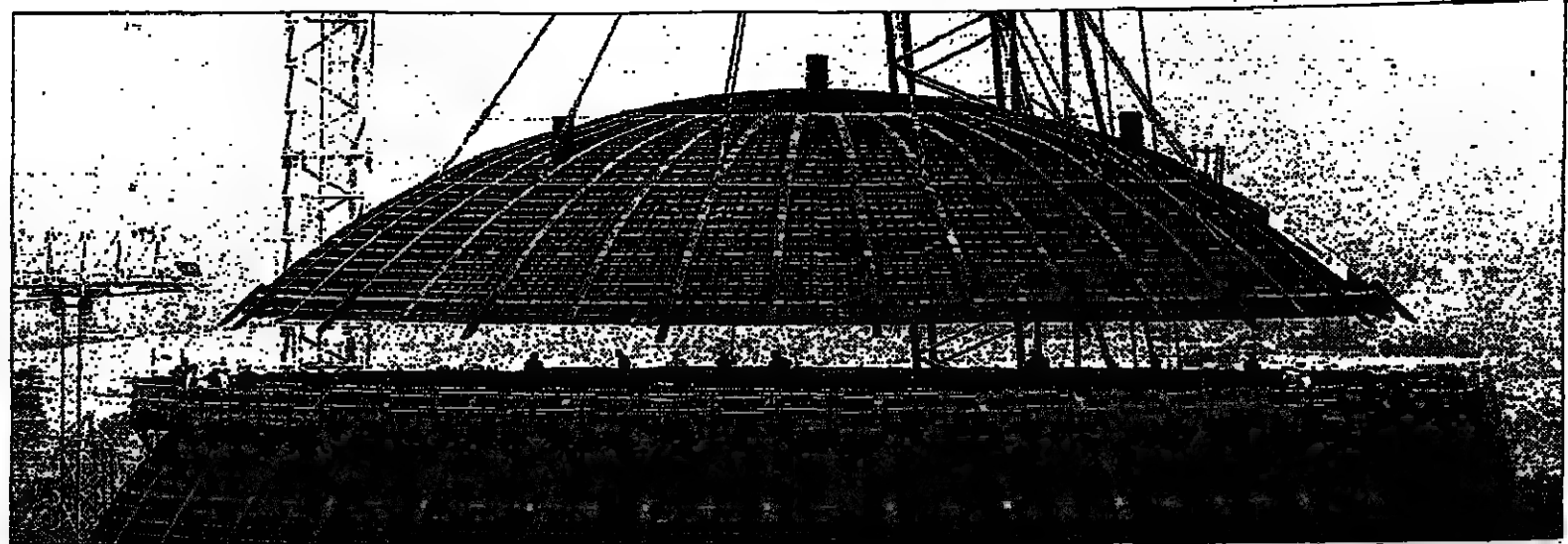
There are also plans for burning 10 per cent of Britain's rubbish to generate electricity, a project which could mean an investment of more than £150 million over ten years.

John Baker, National Power's chief executive, has outlined a three-phase plan to increase profitability: the reduction of costs to make sure the company is ready for competitive pressure; to renew assets by making use of the best technology — such as combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power stations; and to look for ways of expanding its business in the second half of the 1990s.

Two-thirds of National Power's profit last year was retained to be directly invested in new and existing power stations, a clear indication, Mr Baker says, that the company is prepared to back enterprise and effort.

The investment programme on CCGTs began at Killingholme, on South Humberside, where construction of a £250 million, 650 megawatt station started in January. Further CCGT sites are planned at Didcot in Oxfordshire and Staythorpe, Nottinghamshire. There is also planning consent for a power station at Little Barford, Bedfordshire.

Among other projects are £720 million to be spent to improve environmental performance at a number of power stations, and £18 million on measures to improve thermal efficiency at Drax and Aberthaw B power stations.



Topping off: the last section of Sizewell B's roof, which is larger than the dome of St Paul's cathedral, lifted into place last July

LEFT on the shelf by a stock market unwilling to accept the liabilities of decommissioning, nuclear power has some ground to make up.

Too big, too complex and too uncertain for private investors, the industry also has had to cope with public anxieties about safety and the disposal of waste.

The uncertainties remain. Recently, Brian George, the chief executive of the project group building the £2 billion Sizewell B pressurised water reactor in Suffolk, warned that Britain's ability to build nuclear plants hangs in the balance. A single power station, with no promise of a fresh programme to follow it, would not be enough to hold together the expertise that had been accumulated in the past 40 years. Britain, which built

Safety first at Sizewell

Nigel Hawkes on the uncertainties of nuclear power

the world's first commercial nuclear power station at Calder Hall in Cumbria in the 1950s, could find itself importing plants from abroad in the 1990s.

In principle, the Sizewell plant is to be followed by a second pressurised water reactor (PWR) at Hinkley Point, Somerset, but this will depend on funding approval after a review of the industry by the government in 1994. Without a sustained programme of orders, the chances of bringing down the price of nuclear power are negligible.

Today's industry is still suffering from the spasmodic and erratic ordering policy in

place among the top 50 in the world in terms of load factor — it was 21st last year.

The other AGRs have a less successful record, a legacy of an ordering policy that never settled on a single design. But in the first six months of this financial year they have produced 15 per cent more electricity than in the same period last year, so progress is being made.

The nuclear future, if there is to be one, lies with the PWR at Sizewell. Progress on the site of Britain's largest construction project — apart from the Channel tunnel — is up to schedule and on budget. Sizewell B is expected to be in full commercial production by February 1995. The nuclear industry has had plenty of false dawns. It can afford no more.

With the five advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), in England and two in Scotland, the task is that of improving trouble-free operation. By far the best is Scottish Nuclear's Hunterston B, in Ayrshire, the only British reactor to rate a

Riding out an electrical storm

Given a head start in restructuring and cost-cutting over its privatised rivals, PowerGen knows it must stay competitive

In line with expectations, the company has gained a market share of 25 per cent. Its successes have included better productivity, securing substantial gas supplies for new combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power stations and completing an energy package for the new Toyota car plant in Derbyshire to time and cost, an excellent start, considering that Toyota is the first large-scale industrial customer to contract to take electricity directly from a generating company.

PowerGen's business had to make a profit for shareholders and, unlike in the CEBG days, there was no longer the fall-back option of increasing the

price to achieve a surplus. The company was given a head start over its rival, National Power, in cutting down on overheads because the latter had to revamp its strategic plan when the government took away its nuclear power station element.

Therefore, PowerGen has 15 per cent fewer employees per megawatt of capacity than National Power. Fixed costs are less than its rival and profit per employee higher.

But the company has nonetheless had to shed staff. There has already been a net staff reduction of 800, out of an original workforce of 9,000, and the company is encouraging another 1,000 to leave.

Mr Wallis says that the company is pursuing a low-cost producer strategy in two ways: increasing the productivity and cost effectiveness of its existing business and by investing in new and more efficient power stations using CCGT technology.

Construction of PowerGen's first 900 megawatt CCGT station at Killingholme in South Humberside (near National Power's new station), is on schedule to begin producing electricity next year. Work has also begun on a second gas turbine station of 680 megawatts at Rye House in Hertfordshire, due for completion in 1994, and the company has also applied for

planning permission for a 1,350 megawatt station, powered by natural gas, at Connah's Quay, Clwyd.

PowerGen also intends to improve its network for importing coal, improving its dock facilities at Liverpool and on the Mersey. The company intends to import at least 10 million tonnes of low-sulphur coal by 1993, to meet EC regulations on emissions.

Mr Wallis says that among the main issues facing PowerGen are future contracts with British Coal and the regional electricity companies, and the arrival of new independent generators.

"Our achievements are quite significant, but we have to be wary and put into perspective what we have achieved and remember that we are in a competitive world," he says.



Electricity chief: John Baker, of National Power

Generating success

Scottish Nuclear plays a vitally important role in the nation's infrastructure.

From our power stations at Hunterston and Torness, we produce a large proportion of the electricity required in Scotland.

We are a top industrial employer, with a highly-qualified workforce.

Our traditions of engineering excellence, and safety and efficiency of operation, go back over 30 years to the earliest days of the nuclear industry.

We have a proven track record as

leaders in the successful generation of nuclear power.

We also have the skills and expertise to develop innovative projects which hold the interest of companies and utilities worldwide.

We are Scottish Nuclear - generating success for Scotland.

Tel: 041-633 1100, Fax: 041-633 1321, Telex: 777700.



Scottish Nuclear
SAFETY QUALITY EXCELLENCE

Scottish Nuclear Limited, Minto Building, 6 Inverlair Avenue, Cadhead, Glasgow G4 4AD.



Eye on exports: Sir Donald Miller, of Scottish Power, which is trying to sell its energy south of the border

Every cloud has a sulphur lining

Scots power companies are looking south for growth. By David Young

The auld alliance between Scotland and France, forged in Jacobean days to the disadvantage of the traditional enemy, England, has re-emerged as a threat to the power generation business south of the border.

The French have their network of nuclear power stations linked to England by a 2,000 megawatt line. The Scots have a smaller connection through which they can provide home-generated power, but they also have the management skills to muscle into the market in England, which has more scope for growth than their home market.

Investors in the two Scottish companies — Scottish Power and Scottish Hydro-Electric — liked the fact that Scotland does not have to pay a levy on its nuclear power, and that it has so much excess capacity that it can export power to England and Wales. Also appealing was that the companies are vertically integrated, doing everything from generating electricity to transmitting and selling it.

The only problems are that the Scottish companies expect the majority of their growth to come from exports and diversification into generation projects outside Scotland, where the competition is

fierce, while exports to England and Wales are limited by the size of the link to the national grid south of the border.

In Scotland, demand for electricity is unlikely to grow at more than one per cent a year. The competitive market in electricity could prove a mixed blessing for the Scottish companies, for while it gives them the opportunity to sell their excess capacity to the south, they also face serious challenges in generating and distribution.

The Scottish companies are allowed under the regulatory regime to impose only minimal price increases for their small and domestic customers, and there is the prospect of a real price war over the large customers.

Both Scottish Power and Scottish Hydro-Electric are particularly vulnerable to competitive price-slashing because there is no electricity pool, or spot market, in Scotland to set a floor for prices negotiated with large customers.

Scottish Hydro-Electric, the smaller of the two companies, has been more forceful than

Scottish Power about exporting electricity. Roger Young, chief executive, said: "Virtually all our profit growth will come from generation and supply."

It was also initially more assertive about competing in the electricity market, selling directly to large industrial customers in England and Wales. It won 11 contracts to supply 39 customers outside its region.

Scottish Power initially won contracts to supply 10 customers outside its area. It supplies 1.7 million domestic customers in the southern part of Scotland, and most of Scotland's big industrial users. It has access to a flexible mixture of generating capacity: it has its own coal-fired, oil and hydro-electric plants, uses nuclear from the state-owned Scottish Nuclear, and from 1992 will get the lion's share of Scottish Hydro-Electric's gas-fired output from cheap untreated gas fed from the Miller field in the North Sea. It is the third biggest generator in the UK after National Power and PowerGen.

The government has imposed tough emission controls on the company, however, which will oblige it to spend around £400 million fitting equipment to scrub sulphur dioxide from its 2,400 megawatt coal-burning plant at Longannet, near Edinburgh.

That expenditure will have to start within five years and may begin within two to three years, or alternatively a cut-back in plans to export power to England would have to be considered.

Scottish Power regards that as an essential part of its plans for life in the private sector. Typifying its approach is its latest deal to join forces with Babcock Energy to build, own, and operate a £105 million energy-from-waste plant for Hampshire County Council, to produce electricity which could then be sold to offset the costs of waste disposal.

The plant, near Portsmouth, will generate 38 megawatts of power from burning 400,000 tonnes of rubbish a year.

Sir Donald Miller, the chairman of Scottish Power, says: "Scottish Power is delighted to help 'keep' Hampshire County Council at the forefront of such an environmentally-friendly way of disposing of the waste we all produce."

Three little maids from the crammer

School lessons alone will not guarantee

Naoko Saitou and her friends a university place in Japan. David Tytler reports on an education system in peril

Naoko Saitou looked at her digital alarm clock. It was one minute past twelve, the third night that week she had stayed up late to finish homework after returning from private tuition just after ten.

Like all her friends in the sixth form at Fujimi High School, just outside Tokyo, 18-year-old Naoko is desperate to attend university. She wants to study home economics and perhaps become a kindergarten teacher.

The crucial examinations are in March and Naoko will be able to retake them until she passes. However, the five and a half days a week of school lessons alone will not be enough and her parents are spending about £200 a month to give her the extra tuition all families accept is necessary. Her parents, who run a flat letting agency, send Naoko to three-hour individual lessons three times a week. Private crammers, called *juku*, also run small classes or lectures for between 60 and 100 people. Naoko says: "The *juku* gives you special help with the university examinations. Those people that do fail out can take extra lessons and can pass eventually. It is not that it is easy to pass but most people do."

While at school, Naoko and her friends, Kaori Kondo, aged 18, and Shonosu Osanai, aged 17, follow a regime that few British teenagers would find acceptable. They wear a uniform of white blouse, blue jumper and short skirt. White socks and black shoes. They cannot wear make-up or jewellery and are not allowed to drive. "The school thinks it would distract us," says Naoko.

Besides the six hours of *juku* homework she receives each week, Naoko also has school homework, with which friends tend to help each other. "Our school home-

work is not marked but we do have to prepare pieces of work," she says.

Fujimi school is a well-equipped, modern school, unlike many state schools in the area. Although class sizes are small in rural and city centre schools, many in the suburbs of Tokyo and Osaka have classes of between 40 and 50 pupils.

The competition for university places is so intense that some parents enrol their children into private schools attached to universities when they are only 18 months old. As for the two top state universities, Tokyo and Kyoto, only one in ten of those who apply are admitted. Few high school candidates win a university place at the first attempt, and most have to spend up to two years in extra study. The elite private universities of Waseda, Keio and Rikkyo are now as difficult to enter as the best state universities. The private school system attached to them gives children a better chance of entry at 19, which accounts for the rush to enrol children as young as possible.

The all-important trick is to get into a university. Once there, the pressure will be off Naoko and her friends. They will find it fairly easy to pass their examinations and find jobs because little attention is paid to the quality of the degree. The paradox of Japan is that one of the most economically powerful countries in the world has an education system stuck in the 1950s which cannot deliver the all-round education its young people need if the country is to influence world affairs. Quite simply, it does not teach children to think.

There is growing concern in government, universities and among businessmen that Japanese children are given too narrow an education. The average Japanese teenager is undoubtedly strong on basic skills but is more inhibited and less confident than his or her British counterpart. The basics are drilled in but the intellectual and social skills needed to use them to best advantage are missing. Britain could learn from the Japanese attention to detail, while the Japanese could benefit from the wider education that is the hallmark of British schools, where children are allowed to question teachers and reach acceptable answers through discussion.

As Naoko says: "The only correct answer for the questions in the examinations is the one that the teacher has told you in class, even if sometimes there can be more than one answer."

Although Naoko has learnt English for six years she cannot use it conversationally because teaching has concentrated on reading and writing with little spoken English taught.

Only now are people beginning to question the traditional teach-



Study circle: the lights rarely go out before midnight for Naoko, left, Kaori and Shonosu in the effort to win that vital university place

ing methods imposed by the Americans in 1945, when they set up a state school system of elementary schools from seven to 11, junior high schools from 11 to 15 and senior high schools from 15 to 18.

Taisuke Yoshida, dean of the private Kunitachi College of Music, which has 3,600 pupils each paying £3,000 a year, says: "Young people used to show great respect for their seniors, but the old values are being challenged. Students used to look to their teachers for common sense and moral values but now everything is being questioned. It is up to us to try to close the gap. But it is very difficult to change overnight."

In the 1950s, only 8 per cent of high school graduates went on to four-year university courses. Last year, it had risen to 24.5 per cent. If the two-year junior college courses are included, the figure is 36.3 per cent. In Britain, about one in five sixthformers continue into higher education, a ratio the government aims to raise to one in three by the end of the century.

Japan has 96 national and regional universities and 39 local universities, but most students attend one of 372 private universities. Companies tend to have more jobs than high-quality applicants.

so the competition for graduates from good universities is intense. Students find themselves bombarded with recruitment leaflets from the major companies as they near the end of their studies. In the technical field, more than two out of three applicants get jobs if they reach the shortlist after rigorous initial screening.

The number of students entering the jobs market is declining as more young people take part-time or casual jobs rather than embark on a career after graduating.

Once it was the goal of all young Japanese to find a good university and then a job for life with a reputable company which would act as employer, social service, and mentor. In the past, only a handful of employees voluntarily left the company they started with. That tradition is being challenged, and about half the young men in their twenties now say they can imagine changing jobs.

There is also a growing realisation that rote learning and total commitment to a company produces undeveloped adults and can

THE CHOICE: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

Number of pupils in Japan in 1990:

	Public	Private	% private
Elementary	9,157,404	65,041	0.7
Junior high schools	5,188,316	210,920	4.0
Senior high schools	5,456,352	157,434	2.9
Colleges	504,097	483,418	91.8
Universities	2,205,435	1,610,554	73.0

SCHOOLING: THE HIDDEN COSTS

Education in Japanese state schools is free but parents can spend huge sums on extra tuition for their children. An insurance company estimates that to take a child from kindergarten through a state university costs parents 6.6 million yen, or about £30,000. If a child goes to a private university, the cost rises to more than £40,000. A complete private education costs £63,000.

Entrance fees to the high schools attached to the most popular private universities in Tokyo are £1,000 at Waseda, and £1,700 at Keio. Annual fees are £1,800 and £2,200, respectively.

Average monthly salaries in Japan, which include a six-month bonus every year, are: managers: £27,300; clerical workers: £16,000; production workers: £13,650; engineers: £13,200.

Executives receive additional monthly payments for non-working wives of about £100 month and £25 for each child.

lead to family problems. Most fathers see their children only on Sundays and on holidays, and many executives do not even see them then — because they are working. Twelve-hour days, followed by nights out with the boss, are not uncommon.

More and more retired executives find that they simply cannot cope without work. Michiya Kudo, who lives in a good residential area of Tokyo, works two hours a day sweeping parks. A former electronics engineer, he tried to find similar work when he retired, but after three years of fruitless searching he took the first job he could find.

Masaaki Shiraiishi, of the Japanese Well-Ageing Association, says: "The *kaisha ningen* (company men) do not know what to do after they retire. Work was everything to them."

The quest is now on for education reforms that continue to provide basic skills and inculcate the work ethic but also allow people to develop their personalities and think for themselves.

Tots join up the musical dots

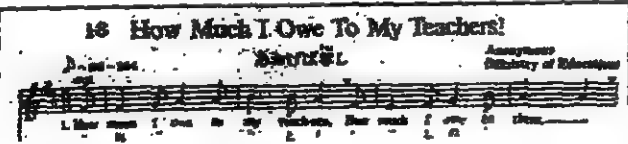
The scene is beguiling: nine four- and five-year-olds sitting with their mothers at electronic keyboards, making recognisable music, sometimes playing in unison, sometimes in harmony, sometimes playing different parts at the same time. They start together, sometimes get lost in the middle, but invariably end together.

An essential part of the lessons are politeness to their teachers and courtesy to their mothers, who have to come with them and help with the homework they are given every week. At the end of the hour-long lessons, which cost £24 a month, the children always sing a song by way of thank-you to their mothers who have sat nervously with them at the keyboard.

The children have already spent a year at school by the time they are four, when they have learnt to sing, to dance, to listen to music, and to tap percussion in rhythm. "We want them to enjoy their music," says Kuniko Hiroike, their teacher, and a piano graduate from a Tokyo music college. By the time they are four they can read basic music and play simple chords by ear. Lynes would say the schools are part of a clever sales policy by Yamaha Corporation which runs them and makes the specially designed keyboards the children learn on. And they would be right. Parents sometimes buy not only the keyboard but a piano and tend to replace



Youngsters go through their paces in Kuniko Hiroike's class



The Japanese Primary School Anthem, written by the education ministry, has been sung by school leavers at the end of every primary school year for the last 90 years.

How much I owe to my teachers
How much I owe to them
How fast the days
How swift the days

How quickly they flew by
How I'll miss the life here
Farewell to thee
Farewell to thee
I say farewell to thee!

with music through high school and on to university, some even going on to become professional musicians, often tied in contract to Yamaha.

according to a survey by the Grant Maintained Schools Foundation. Most were hoping to add a sixth form or after the age range of pupils. Of the 41 schools returning questionnaires, nine out of ten have more pupils this year.

Mapping error

LOUGHBOROUGH University of Technology was given an unintended new lease of life in the map of English universities on last week's education pages. Granted its charter in 1966, the university was wrongly included among those to change status under the further and higher education bill.

JOHN O'LEARY

Boys tend to drop out, because in this male-dominated society music is not seen as an essential skill when it comes to finding a well-paid job, which is the driving ambition all Japanese parents have for their sons.

There are other methods of teaching music but these schools claim that their particular skill is in teaching children together. All of them, however, tend to be criticised by purists, who believe you have to teach theory before moving to a real instrument. The four-year-olds in Tokyo were playing together a simplified but recognisable version of Saint-Saens's *Carnival of the Animals*.

Teachers at the schools believe that the children get more fun out of learning and playing together than from single lessons laced with heavy doses of theory. They argue that the theory will come through practice.

"After two years, most children want to know more about their music," says Mrs Hiroike. "I also give individual lessons but I am now a great believer in group teaching. By playing and singing together they become secure in their music. They learn to work with other children, which they can take into other areas of their lives."

"The most important thing, though, is for them to enjoy their music. Even if there is something bad in their life we can let them forget about those things by just letting them enjoy their music."

MPs study student debt

A SELECT committee of MPs is to investigate student hardship over the summer vacation, following reports of widespread financial difficulties resulting from the withdrawal of welfare benefits. Vice-chancellors and other senior university officials have claimed that students have dropped out of courses because of their debts.

The education committee will not consider the merits of student loans, but will examine whether student support is adequate and whether mature students and those from poor backgrounds are af-

NOTICEBOARD

affected particularly. The MPs are also conducting a short enquiry into music in schools, concentrating on the resources, facilities and staffing available for the subject.

Alert to hackers

SCHOOLS and local authorities are resorting to anti-bugging devices to protect their computer systems from young hackers. A survey of 80 authorities by Management Software Ltd found the market for virus protection packages was growing fast.

Robert Royce, the firm's marketing manager, said that incidents in universities and polytechnics had alerted

schools to the danger of sabotage.

Three in a row

OXFORD University has scored a hat-trick with the award of the third Giovanni Agnelli prize. The biennial award, worth £200,000, has gone to Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, the master of St Antony's College, for the ethical content of his work in a range of social sciences.

Opting for change

ALMOST a third of schools opting out of local authority control are thinking of a change of character, but only one is considering selection,

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL SIXTH FORM ENTRY 1992

Scholarships and a limited number of ordinary places are available for boys of high academic ability wishing to enter the Sixth Form in September 1992.

There are four Scholarships. Each is worth half fees and may be supplemented where parental income requires it.

Admission is by examination and interview held on the weekend of Friday 31st January and Saturday 1st February 1992. Full details may be obtained from:

The Headmaster, Shrewsbury School,
The Schools, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY3 7BA
Telephone: (0743) 344537

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS 1992

Up to twenty-seven scholarships are awarded annually to boys of academic, musical or artistic ability.

Academic

The top ten academic scholarships (awarded in May) are worth one half, one third or one quarter of fees and there are also six small awards. All are inflation-linked.

Music

Up to four music scholarships, maximum value of half-fees, are awarded in February.

Two music scholarships of half-fees are available for Sixth Form entrants (also awarded in February)

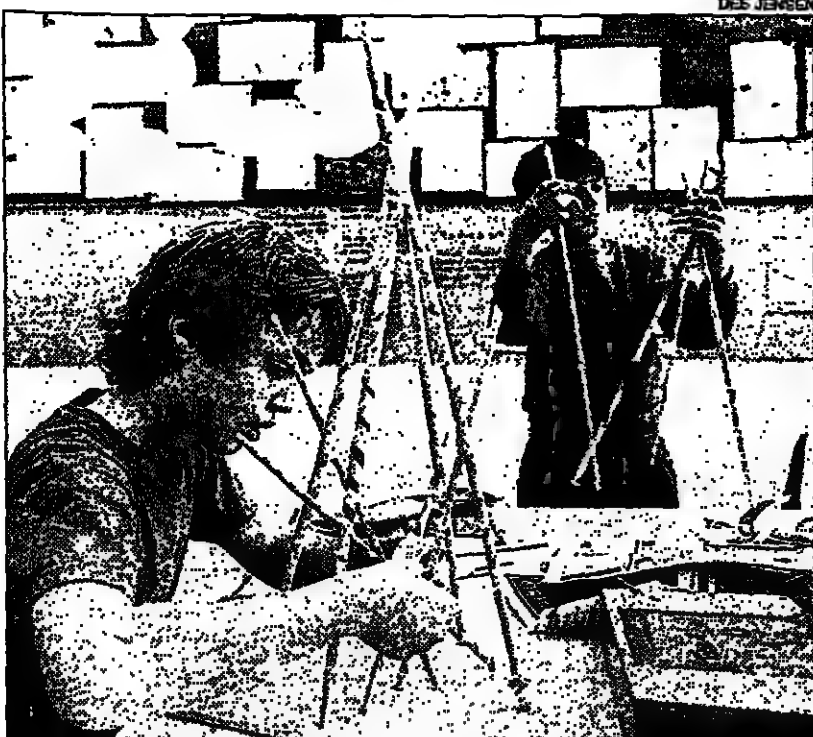
Art

One art scholarship, maximum value of one quarter fees, is awarded in March.

Any scholarship may be increased in value in cases of need, at the discretion of the Governors.

Full details from:

The Headmaster, Shrewsbury School,
The Schools, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY3 7BA
Telephone: (0743) 344537



Grasping at straws: project work (left) at Holly Park school. The education secretary would prefer a return to more formal methods of classroom teaching (right)



Projects face examination

It is Thursday morning at Holly Park school, a 300-strong primary in the north London borough of Barnet. Seven-year-old Daniel Lassman is proudly showing the pit house he has built out of cardboard and twigs. Recently he went on a trip to the Tower of London as part of the housing project. "I'm not sure where it is, somewhere near Leicester Square," he says.

His friend, Daniel, also shows his project book, which includes a map of how he comes to school and an essay on what he does at home. All the spelling mistakes in the neatly-written piece have been underlined.

At least three quarters of all class work at Holly Park is topic based, a system of teaching that Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, thinks is too play-centred and does not necessarily deliver the basic skills and academic achievement. He prefers a system based on more specialist subject teaching.

Down the corridor, in the school's top class, 30 children are working on a number of projects. One group is studying animal anatomy by examining the class pet rabbit; another is working on a table showing the effects of acid rain; a third is looking at the plant cycle using live examples, and a

Education secretary Kenneth Clarke has attacked 'playschool' project work in primaries. Hugh Thompson talks to the teachers

fourth is trying to copy some of the old masters seen on a recent trip to the National Gallery.

The group doing the acid rain project is mostly articulate and interested. The children speak well about the detrimental effect of pollution on the environment and the way acid rain is part of this negative cycle. However, when it comes to talking about how chemicals are formed in the atmosphere, a vital part of the scientific knowledge to be learnt through the project, they are not so confident.

Linda Heltier, the class teacher, says: "The children have to work hard to understand and finish their projects. Children come back to me after two years in secondary school and tell me that after what they did with me it's all very easy. A major point about project work is that all the children finish."

In the class next door, the nine-year-olds are all busy at their project on the rugby world cup. One group is building model pylons, which must be able to carry a small torch and withstand playground wind for a mock-up stadium the class is building.

Another group is calculating the relative weights and heights of the England and Australia teams in graph form. A third group is writing an essay about the opening ceremony. There have been geography projects about where the teams come from, economics and maths projects about the money involved, and so on. On the class computer is a database of all the players so children can compare similarities and differences between the teams.

Barbara Thorn, the headteacher at Holly Park, says: "If my top four classes were taught by ten specialist teachers that would be six more than teach them now. Under local management of schools we have become far more budget conscious."

"All our topics are planned and set against the national curriculum. Topics are continually being assessed and changed so that the children will reach the standards required. We may not have specialist teachers but within the school we have subject coordinators who check that each class is hitting the targets."

"Teaching today is very much a team effort. If Mr Clarke is saying we must continually assess what we are doing, I agree. If he is saying that topic-based work is wrong for those over seven and is not the best way of teaching a class of mixed ability, then we have to differ."

Sally Barnes, Barnet's senior inspector of primary schools, says: "Of course you can do everything in projects, and there are classes in the basics of reading, spelling, maths and so on going on as well. To say that projects are all about child-centred play is terribly superficial and very misleading."

Ms Barnes adds: "There is an awful lot of work which goes into setting these ideas up and making sure they are consistent with the national curriculum. They are not some trendy ideas from the 1960s; they were around long before the Plowden Report of 1967."

When presented with the recent national statistics that 28 per cent of children taught through projects

could not read by the age of seven, Mrs Thorn bristles: "By definition most will be average, some above and some below. Half our children have English as a second language, many come from one-parent families, some are living in bed-and-breakfast hotels. Children from different backgrounds are bound to move forward at different rates. Topic learning is even more important for these disadvantaged groups. After all, when you teach in the old-fashioned sense only the top group will keep up."

Teacher Deborah Cohen feels that while topics make up nearly three quarters of the class time for her seven-year-olds and are the best way of teaching the whole range of the national curriculum, she would like more time to do the basics. "The only way we can deliver the ten core subjects with our present resources is to do it by topic-based teaching. We are very much trying to squeeze a quart into a pint pot."

There is little doubt that the busy, friendly atmosphere existing in most primary schools comes at least in part from the accent on involvement through comprehensive topic-based work. Teachers resent being told that all they are doing is creating some kind of pre-puberty playschool.

Why Oxford is beyond compare

League tables are the dirtiest words in the educational dictionary at the moment. Teachers recoil at the thought of ranking schools by examination results, and even Oxford University is not immune to the paranoia that such comparisons encourage.

As the government was preparing to publish its plans for league tables in every education authority, Oxford dons were trying to scupper the university's own equivalent. The Norrington Table, which ranks colleges according to their students' degree results, will become impossible to compile if academics agree to remove college names from pass lists.

The table, which is said to have originated as a joke, has been the object of academic contempt since it was first appeared 27 years ago. The university has never assisted in its production. The methodology outlined in a letter to *The Times* by Sir Arthur Norrington, a former president of Trinity College, is straightforward, but the difference of a few marks can have a drastic effect on a college's ranking in an atmosphere of intense competition for the best students and research funds, anything that endangers a college's place in the pecking order is sure to be unpopular.

Previous attempts to block the publication of the table have only increased media interest in its results. But the determination to be rid of the rankings was such that some action became inevitable. Either a way had to be found to produce a more acceptable ranking, or the university would have to put a stop to it.

The university's executive body, the council, spotted the political dangers of being seen to suppress information at a time when the government is basing its quest for higher educational standards on just such a system. More sophisticated tables produced by the

university might prove less newsworthy than a single, crude indicator, and at least a fairer picture would be painted. However, the rational approach reckoned without the strength of feeling generated by the Norrington Table. By the time the issue reached parliament, 72 academics had signed a flysheet calling for a suspension of pass lists identifying candidates' colleges. They carried the day with ease, and only a postal ballot remains before the table's fate is sealed.

Why should the subject arouse such passions? Norrington's critics argue that nothing of significance is being measured since students are not taught exclusively in their colleges, and the university should be encouraging collaboration, not competition. Amateur rankings would not survive for long if the universities provided more meaningful comparisons of their own. Prospective students are left with a dearth of hard facts on which to base their choices, so crumbles from the

Prospective students are left with a dearth of hard facts on which to base their choices

Norrington Table are snapped up. At least an applicant can tell which are the colleges that attract the high-flyers and which might offer easier entry.

Virtually the only published assessments of teaching quality in higher education are Her Majesty's Inspectorate reports on polytechnics and colleges, and they will disappear with the passing of the two education bills published last week. The new system will go back to peer review for all universities, leaving the institutions to publish more limited reports on quality assurance.

For Oxford to pass up the opportunity to move to greater openness on the university's own terms is inviting the sort of criticism that its council anticipated. Oxford did their own applicants a disservice.

JOHN O'LEARY

The author is higher education correspondent of *The Times*

071-481 4481

CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 9313
071-782 7828

BANKING & LEGAL LA CRÈME

EXPERIENCED LEGAL SECRETARY
Required by Solicitors with modern offices near Baker Street for their Conveyancing Department.
Applicants must have at least 2 years experience, excellent audio skills and a good telephone manner. Good command of English and a knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 an advantage.
Salary £14,500
Please telephone 071-362 4511 or forward CV by fax on 071-362 8041. No Agencies

LEGAL
£18,000 - £20,000
Solicitor required for Legal Adviser of Marble Arch Plc. Although this role has a high typing content, it is a PA position. Long hours often required, as must live in Central London. The role can be developed and you will be expected to take on responsibility. Age 25-40.
Call Lyn White on 071-489 7001
The Secretarial Consultants

PA TO CHIEF EXEC WITH FRENCH
Benefits £18,000 + Shareplan Bonus
An outstanding senior position in a leading international bank. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the Chief Executive and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Chief Executive's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

MERIDIAN (Rec Cons)

CITY SLICK
£10,000 + Mgt etc.
This is a really good position. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the Chief Executive and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Chief Executive's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE
£15,000 + BANK BONUS
This is a really good position. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the Chairman and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Chairman's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

FIRST CRÈME

JUNIOR SECRETARY
£12,000 - £14,000 + benefits SW1
Progressive financial company requires Junior Secretary with dynamic IT systems department.
Responsible for documentation, diary keeping, filing, typing and general office duties.
Age 20+ 'A' level education with good communication skills. WPC/Systems experience and genuine interest in IT essential.
Many call Anna Reed on 071 393 0280 or send your CV to Confidential Human Resources, 11-12 Renshaw St, London, EC4A 3DF

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY AND ACQUISITIONS FIRM
Native junior secretary required for a leading international advisory and acquisitions firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the senior management and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the senior management's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

PART TIME VACANCIES
MEDICAL SECRETARY required by Harley Street. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the senior management and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the senior management's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

SW1 PA to Director of International and Industrial
PA to Director of International and Industrial. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the Director and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Director's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

PA to Director of International and Industrial
PA to Director of International and Industrial. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the Director and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Director's office. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native English speaker with excellent French skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

MULTI-LINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES

LANGUAGE SEC/PA'S OPPORTUNITIES IN BANKING
£214K - £221K + MORT SUB
Language secretaries are in demand. Our services have been retained by a major City Bank. They are seeking to employ a number of secretaries who wish to join an expanding, forward thinking company whose prospects and future are excellent.
Basic minimum requirements are formal secretarial training, 80wpm SH, 60wpm Typing and Word Processing skills. A genuine opportunity to utilise your language skills to the full.
Phone Theresa Salter on 071-538 5205 or fax your CV on 071-538 5242

GERMAN £25,000 + Bens
German bilingual PA/Sec for GM of prestigious Intl. Bank. Responsible for the day-to-day running of the GM's office. The successful candidate will be a native German speaker with excellent English skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native German speaker with excellent English skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
PA/Office Manager for Investment Co. WI German v. useful. SH ess. £19K.
LANGUAGE RECRUITMENT SERVICES LTD.
Tel: 071 287 0424 Fax: 071 431 4141.

ITALIAN
This is a really good position. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing excellent secretarial support to the senior management and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the senior management's office. The successful candidate will be a native Italian speaker with excellent English skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be a native Italian speaker with excellent English skills and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.
Please call Betty Aldrich on 071 255 1555
28 Renshaw Street, London, WC1A 1JT

SECRETARIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

SECRETARY
Wanted for busy business centre in Soho. You should have 4+ years' secretarial experience and type confidently at 60+ words per minute. Good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

BEAR, STEARNS SECRETARY: ADMIN/PERSONNEL

We are an American firm of Stockbrokers and Investment bankers based at Canary Wharf (Docklands). We have a vacancy for a bright, young secretary to work in our Personnel and Admin Dept: college leaver considered. You will require good shorthand and WP skills (and WordPerfect 5.1) will need to be patient, co-operative and able to work under pressure. Salary AAE. Hours 9 am to 6 pm. An excellent package if offered for this position. If interested, please apply in writing stating your current salary and send a copy of your CV to:
Miss Susan Petrus
Bear, Stearns International Ltd
One Canada Square
London E14 5AD
STRICTLY NO AGENCIES

Bond Street Bureau

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

PROPERTY
£16,500 Package
Young property secretary (no sh.) to work for 2 Management Surveyors in a well known Knightsbridge Property Co. You will require a good knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 and Lotus 123. Shortlisted advantage but not essential. You must be 22 years or more, well presented, flexible and have good telephone manner. You will work for the clients and support the management of the business centre. Wanted ASAP. Salary according to qualifications.
Please send CV and photo to: Chancery House Business Centre Ltd, 18 Wimpole Street, London W1V 7TE. NO AGENCIES

Maine + Tucker Recruitment Consultants

MARKETING EXECUTIVE
£12-14,000 + Incentive Bonus
Help this bright young Design Director win new business and one day soon become "the" Sales Manager yourself. This small, bustling Design Company is searching urgently for someone with real potential in professional Direct Marketing. Someone who can research, potential clients and help this successful Director to approach them... soon you'll be giving presentations yourself! No typing just keyboard to use your Creative Skills and bring your ideas to life. The office are imaginative and the people lovely (everyone we have put here adores it). If you're really bright (a degree is a bonus), are 22-27, have at least one year's Marketing/Sales experience and want to secure an Executive job with room to grow, look no further this job has everything.

19-21 Jersey Street London SW17 6GP Telephone 071-734 7341

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY/PA
W1 LOCATION
Dependable secretary/PA (No smoking) for principal and qualified assistant. Must be mature, have considerable secretarial/word processing experience and good organisational skills. To handle a newly created role in this firm of tax oriented C.A.'s. Must be cheerful, unflappable and able to work deadlines. Salary neg.

PLEASE FAX CV TO REBECCA MAYHEW ON 071 685 1353 (STRICTLY NO AGENCIES)

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

FRENCH
£18,000-£22

Huddersfield show potential for promotion

Marsden's quality in midfield helps to displace leaders

By KEITH BLACKMORE

HUDDERSFIELD Town demonstrated strength and organisation in knocking Birmingham City from the top of the third division on Saturday and their 3-2 win at Leeds Road confirmed their own place among the contenders for promotion.

Birmingham had their moments, scored two fine goals, but they were chasing the game from the eighth minute, when Roberts headed in Marsden's precise cross, and never caught up.

Roberts's strength in the air was to be a threat all afternoon and Birmingham's task was made no easier by their goalkeeper's weak punching at high crosses. By contrast, Clarke dominated his area, greatly assisted by a splendid performance in central defence by Jackson, who was singled out for praise afterwards by his manager, Eoin Hand.

Better still was Marsden, who gave as complete a performance in midfield as one could wish to see, and it was his intervention, two minutes after the interval, that extended the Huddersfield lead. He dispossessed Peer on the edge of the Birmingham penalty area, reached the by-

line and his low cross left Roberts with a simple tap-in. There seemed to be no way back for Birmingham then, but Gleghorn revived their hopes with a splendid shot from the edge of the penalty area which set up a thrilling final 30 minutes.

Play ranged from end to end until a magnificent pass from Marsden allowed Onuora, who had come on for the injured Starbuck, to round Thomas for Huddersfield's third. Matthewson kept Birmingham interested with a curling free kick, from 20 yards, but an equaliser proved beyond them.

The result allowed Brentford, who beat Wigan Athletic 2-0, to take the lead, each by goals scored by Holdsworth and Blissett. Birmingham are second, ahead of Huddersfield and West Bromwich Albion, who beat Reading with goals by Robson and Goodman.

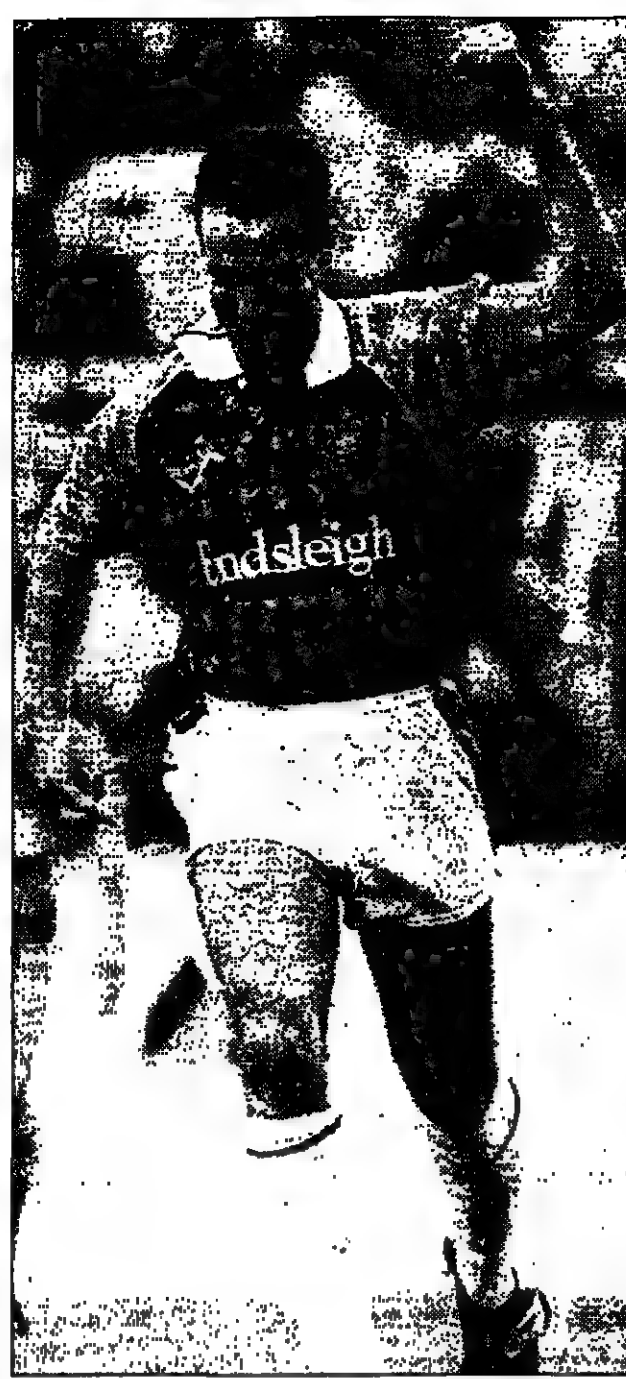
The leading quartet is six points clear as the League season reaches its first scheduled break — the first round of the FA Cup occupies next weekend — but Hand is not jumping to any conclusions. "So many things can happen between now and the end of the

season," he said. "We are entering the period of worsening conditions and you have to keep clear of injuries. Maintaining consistency of selection will be the key."

Phil Holder, the manager of Brentford, admitted that he was delighted to have reached the break so well placed, but he shared Hand's reservations. "I am so cautious," he said yesterday. "As much as I want to go around punching the air, I know there may be problems just around the corner."

He believes that any one of several clubs, including Stoke City, Leyton Orient and Bournemouth, may yet challenge the leaders. "We need our share of luck," he said. "We need our small squad to remain injury-free, and something which is in our own hands, we need to keep free of suspensions. We are fortunate that so many of our players are versatile — that is equivalent to maybe two extra players — and it could be decisive."

BUDDERSFIELD TOWN: T. Clarke, S. Thomas, K. O'Brien, S. Starbuck, P. Starbuck (sub: J. Onuora), G. Barnett, J. Jackson, M. Thomas, J. Clarke, T. Matthews, D. Peer (sub: M. Cooper), M. Hicks, P. Marsden, J. Rodgers, J. Egan, L. Donohue, N. Gleghorn, S. Summings, R. Williams.



First blood: Conroy celebrates Burnley's penalty

Burnley gather momentum for promotion race

By IAN ROSS

WITH their 3-2 home win over Mansfield on Saturday, Burnley demonstrated that clubs of great pedigree need not betray their traditions to succeed in the lower echelons of the Football League.

Despite a calamitous slide in fortune over the past 15 years, the present Burnley side continues to placate a loyal support by upholding the club's reputation for tech-

nique rather than mere effort. "We have now been in the fourth division for seven years and that is far too long; we must get out of here," Jimmy Mullin, the Burnley manager, said. "Today, a large crowd saw an excellent match. That is what Burnley is all about. We are certainly not lacking in ambition."

Mansfield, who had won their previous seven away League games, contributed much to an enthralling, if

technically flawed, match which was played out before the largest crowd for a fourth division fixture this season, 11,848. Burnley, in winning their eighth consecutive match, a post-war club record, will feel relieved to have accrued maximum points, such was their defensive laxness on occasions.

Had the referee felt inclined to enforce the letter of the law in the seventh minute, the afternoon would certainly

have been spared such a dramatic climax, for Pearce, the Mansfield goalkeeper, could scarcely have complained had he been dismissed for a professional foul on Francis as he shaped to tap the ball into an unguarded net. Conroy converted the ensuing penalty, but Mansfield drew level with a fine Wilkinson strike after 30 minutes.

Wilkinson restored the status quo for a second time in the 61st minute after Davis

had headed the home side back in front, and a draw seemed probable until Pender rose from a cluster of players to turn home Jakub's corner.

Barnet displaced Mansfield at the head of the fourth division with a 3-0 win over Halifax Town at Underhill.

BURNLEY: A. Mamont, P. Francis, J. Jakub, S. Davis, J. Pearce, A. Pender, S. Hargreaves, J. Conroy, J. Francis (sub: S. Rodgers), M. Conroy, G. Lancaster.

MANSFIELD TOWN: J. Pearce, P. Fleming, C. Carr, S. Spooner, G. Foy, G. Foster, G. Ford, P. Holland, P. Stant, S. Wilkinson, S. Charles, R. Hargreaves, J. Hargreaves.

Mediocrity stretches loyalty to the limits

Laura Thompson dons her thermals and goes in search of the English Eskimo.

She discovers him, frozen on the football terraces, still valiantly calling the Shots

again the thought occurred, surely staying indoors was the better option? How could one choose pom-poms instead? The bemused brain mused as the exposed ears listened. "Come on you Shots," urged the supporters, middle-aged men interspersed with loping youths who wished they lived in Highbury. "That's the way, Shots." The Shots were shot at. "Oh dear, oh dear," the Shots were shot at again. "Oh dear, oh bloody dear," the Shots shot. "Yes!" Half-time, 2-1 to Cardiff.

The second half contained no Shots shots and no anti-Shots shots. Rather, it contained a lot of toing and froing, by supporters behaving like people who wanted to leave a bad party but were being constantly drawn back to it in the hope that it might have improved. Certainly it did not contain an explanation of the desire to spend a Friday evening in November watching a fourth-division football match.

If I was going to this game, then I was going to it properly. I had to know what it was really like to spend a Friday evening in November watching a fourth-division football match and this meant standing outside on the terraces, with strata of clothing built around me. There must be no comfortable skulking in the press box. There must be no comfortable lounging in the vice-president's club. There must not even be a comfortable seat.

Instead, feeling at once hot, cold and mountainous, like a collapsed baked Alaska, I and my layers must insinuate ourselves onto the tiny terraces and prepare for absolute discomfort.

After five minutes of absolute discomfort, and incidentally football, my ears, the only unprotected part of me, had had enough and were pleading with me to put them in the car and take them home. A woman in front of me was wearing royal blue wool pom-poms over her ears a good idea, but

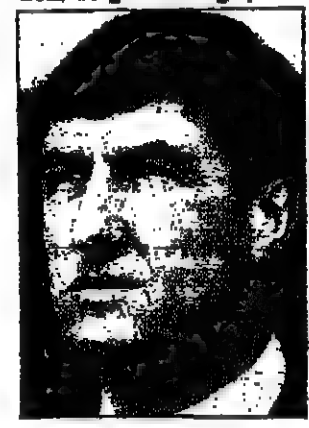
Talbot: at a low ebb

of that mysterious energy that can transform a game into an occasion. There were simply too few people to enable that familiar merging of the individual into a common purpose.

Supporting a club like Aldershot, which lies under the bottom of the fourth division, which is threatened with extinction and which is apparently disliked by its own manager (Brian Talbot in the programme: "I am certainly at the lowest ebb of my lengthy career in the game... the entire playing staff have been placed on the transfer list"), will not yield the transcendent pleasures felt by supporters of successful clubs. But that does not mean that it will yield none at all.

I felt that I was not the only person attending out of a sense of duty. Laughing through frozen tears, sobbing with smug resignation, the supporters were there because the lesser your club, the greater your duty to stand by it. An Arsenal supporter feels important because his club confers its prestige upon him. An Aldershot supporter feels important because he is needed, and no discomfort will keep him from the perverse pleasure of standing in Arctic winds for two hours watching his team lose.

The English love to be an important part of something unimportant. Equally, they love an unimportant reason to have a jolly good time. Which perhaps goes some way to explaining the English Eskimo, miserably sickening by his beloved team, and resolutely repressing the money spent upon a fleece-lined snowsuit — that could be buying a restaurant dinner of local Bourgeois, excellent claret and a fully-turned-up radiator.



Court of Appeal

Law Report November 11 1991

Queen's Bench Division

Discretion to set off costs

Lockley v National Blood Transfusion Service
Before Lord Justice Farquharson, Lord Justice Scott and Sir John Megaw
[Judgment November 5]

Where one party was legally aided a court had jurisdiction at the interlocutory stage of proceedings to make an order for costs in favour of the other party directing that those costs be set off against either any damages or costs to which the legally aided party had or could in future become entitled in the action.

The Court of Appeal held dismissing an appeal by the legally aided plaintiff, Marie Lockley, from the decision of Mr Justice May-Jones who on June 12, 1990 who had affirmed the decision of the district registrar's order for costs against the plaintiff.

Regulation 124 of the Civil Legal Aid (General) Regulations (SI 1989 No 339) provides: "(1) Where proceedings have been concluded in which an assisted person... is liable... for costs... no costs... shall be recoverable from him until the court has determined the amount of his liability in accordance with section 17(1)..."

Section 17 of the Legal Aid Act 1988 provides: "(1) The liability of a legally aided party under an order for costs made against him with respect to any proceedings shall not exceed the amount (if any) which is a reasonable one for him to pay having regard to all the circumstances, including the financial resources of all the parties and their conduct in connection with the dispute."

Mr G. H. Wright, QC and Mr N. A. Wright for the plaintiff; Mr B. H. Leveson, QC and Mr G. E. Morrow for the National Blood Transfusion Service.

LORD JUSTICE SCOTT said that the issue was whether in a case where one party was legally aided an order for costs in favour of the other party could direct that those costs be set off against either damages or costs to which the legally aided party had become or could in future become entitled in the action.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

Section 16(6) of the 1988 Act gave the Legal Aid Board a discretion to set off costs in favour of the legally aided party in proceedings where the costs were not recoverable from the legally aided party.

charge on any property which was recovered or preserved for the legally assisted person in the proceedings but section 16(8) provided that the charge created by subsection (6) on any damages or costs should not prevent a court allowing them to be set off against other damages or costs in any case where a solicitor's lien for costs would not prevent it.

Section 16(8) did not, in his Lordship's judgment, create any new right of set-off. It simply preserved the rights of set-off that the general law would allow and protected them against the charge created by section 16(8).

The effect of the subsection was that whatever rights of set-off were available under the general law were available against legally aided parties notwithstanding the board's charge.

The reference in section 17(1) of the 1988 Act to "the liability of an assisted person" must, in his Lordship's judgment, be construed by reference to a liability to pay. The reference in regulation 124(1) of the 1989 Regulations to "a person who... is liable... for costs" must be construed as "liable to pay costs".

</

Southend stand tall to rise above the Swindon style

Beck plots direct route to top

New buys impress Old Firm

Rush offer

Pointon out

Speed king

GARY Speed, aged 22, the exciting Leeds United midfielder player who is in the Wales squad for their European championship qualifying game with Luxembourg, in Cardiff, on Wednesday, has been named the Barclays young eagle for October, by the England manager, Graham Taylor. Bristol Rovers, struggling in the second division, won the Barclays performance-of-the-week award for their 1-0 away victory over Barnsley.

Middlesbrough lack direction

WEEKEND FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

Allen Haidsworth and Gary Bull moved to 17 and 18 goals, respectively, after two League programmes (one in midweek) while John Aldridge netted a further two to lead all scorers on 23. It was a record for a player in the first half of a midweek game, but the three lower divisions did well on a weekend without the first division breaks, particularly the second, which saw a 4.6 per cent on last week and 10.9 per cent on last season's average.

First division	League	FA Cup	League Cup	Total
Small (Sheff Wed)	10	0	2	12
Small (West Ham)	10	0	2	12
Small (C Palace)	10	0	2	12
Wright (Aston)	9	0	3	12
Wright (Aston)	9	0	3	12
Small (Sheff Wed)	9	0	3	12
Shearer (Euton)	9	0	3	12
Shearer (Euton)	9	0	3	12
Shearer (Euton)	9	0	3	12

	P	Start off	Blocked
Thurman	22	1	8
WBA	19	1	8
WBA	20	2	9
Red Fox	20	1	8
Salmoner	23	1	8
Slouch	19	1	8
Wash. State	19	1	10
Wash. State	19	1	8

Club	P	Swing ball	Booked
Cardiff	21	2	25
Sheff Wed	19	2	25
Southampton	19	2	25
Nottingham	23	3	23
Sheff Sat	17	3	23
Cardiff	19	3	23
Sheff Sat	19	4	26
Cardiff	17	4	21
Cardiff	20	1	24
Cardiff	18	4	20
Cardiff	18	3	21
Cardiff	18	2	22

Category	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st (24)	213,778	8,907	+20.5	-21.9						
2nd (25)	107,484	4,673	-3.8	-9.4						
3rd (22)	78,501	3,571	+48.4	+10.9						

Highest of weekend: 20,586 (Paiswick v Cambridge Utd). Lowest of weekend: 1,501 (Scarborough v Carlisle).
 Attendance includes midweek games.
 Compiled by John Dwyer

• • •

• • •

• • •

• • •

• • •

100

Victory compensates for loss of Ryder Cup

Depleted Europe at last claim a Four Tours first

Adelaide — Inspired by Paul Broadhurst and Ronan Rafferty, Europe gained a measure of consolation for their defeat in the Ryder Cup by winning the Four Tours championship here yesterday.

Runners-up five times in the previous seven years, Europe had earned their place against Australia in the final by drawing 6-6 with the United States and finishing top of the round-robin qualifying competition.

Son Torrance, captain, said the European triumph in the final, by four matches to two, was a reflection of the strength of the team.

"It's a great day for the European Tour," he said. "Before the final, we all got together knowing what we had to do, and we just went out there and did it."

"We have achieved a great victory, especially when four of Europe's top players [Ballesteros, Olazábal, Woosnam and Faldo] were not in the side."

Rafferty headed the European challenge in the final, scoring nine birdies in his eight-under-par 65 — a record

for the Royal Adelaide course — to beat Roger Davis by five shots.

Rafferty, who won the 1987 South Australian Open on the nearby Grange course, was in magnificent form, but was unaware that he could beat the record until Davis mentioned it to him as they walked up the 18th.

Three birdies on the inward nine helped David Feherty beat Graham Marsh by three shots and level the match at 2-2. Colin Montgomerie and Steven Richardson had lost to Mike Harwood and Roger Mackay, respectively.

Feherty, who had lost each of his round-robin matches, rediscovered his form to return a 71 in the final.

Then Torrance, two behind with four to play, against Craig Parry, won the 15th to a bogey six, sank a glorious birdie putt on the next, and secured a one-shot victory with another birdie at the last.

The last Australian hope disappeared when Broadhurst, with a 69, inflicted a five-shot defeat on the Open champion, and Australia captain, Ian Baker-Finch. Broadhurst was the

only player in the championship to win all four of his matches and took the prize for the lowest individual score with 282. "Paul's a real gritty Englishman," Torrance said. "I knew he would do well in the last match, even against Baker-Finch."

The European victory also delighted Ken Schofield, the executive director of the European PGA Tour. "The team has waited a long time for this victory," he said. "After finishing second on so many occasions, it's a marvellous end to a great season of golf."

Japan and the United States were left to contest the third place play-off, with Japan winning on stroke aggregate. (Agencies)

RESULTS: Round-robin Europe drew with United States 5-4 (US names first). R Torrance (71) to R Rafferty (73); W Mackay (69) to S Richardson (76); P Purser (72) to S Torrance (70); P Campbell (70) to D Feherty (71); L Wetherby (71) to C Montgomerie (70); J Gallagher (72) to P Broadhurst (70). Australia lost Japan 5-4. Final qualifying positions: 1, Europe; 2, Japan; 3, Australia; 4, United States; 5, Japan; 6, Japan; 7, Japan; 8, Japan; 9, Japan; 10, Japan; 11, Japan; 12, Japan; 13, Japan; 14, Japan; 15, Japan; 16, Japan; 17, Japan; 18, Japan; 19, Japan; 20, Japan; 21, Japan; 22, Japan; 23, Japan; 24, Japan; 25, Japan; 26, Japan; 27, Japan; 28, Japan; 29, Japan; 30, Japan; 31, Japan; 32, Japan; 33, Japan; 34, Japan; 35, Japan; 36, Japan; 37, Japan; 38, Japan; 39, Japan; 40, Japan; 41, Japan; 42, Japan; 43, Japan; 44, Japan; 45, Japan; 46, Japan; 47, Japan; 48, Japan; 49, Japan; 50, Japan; 51, Japan; 52, Japan; 53, Japan; 54, Japan; 55, Japan; 56, Japan; 57, Japan; 58, Japan; 59, Japan; 60, Japan; 61, Japan; 62, Japan; 63, Japan; 64, Japan; 65, Japan; 66, Japan; 67, Japan; 68, Japan; 69, Japan; 70, Japan; 71, Japan; 72, Japan; 73, Japan; 74, Japan; 75, Japan; 76, Japan; 77, Japan; 78, Japan; 79, Japan; 80, Japan; 81, Japan; 82, Japan; 83, Japan; 84, Japan; 85, Japan; 86, Japan; 87, Japan; 88, Japan; 89, Japan; 90, Japan; 91, Japan; 92, Japan; 93, Japan; 94, Japan; 95, Japan; 96, Japan; 97, Japan; 98, Japan; 99, Japan; 100, Japan; 101, Japan; 102, Japan; 103, Japan; 104, Japan; 105, Japan; 106, Japan; 107, Japan; 108, Japan; 109, Japan; 110, Japan; 111, Japan; 112, Japan; 113, Japan; 114, Japan; 115, Japan; 116, Japan; 117, Japan; 118, Japan; 119, Japan; 120, Japan; 121, Japan; 122, Japan; 123, Japan; 124, Japan; 125, Japan; 126, Japan; 127, Japan; 128, Japan; 129, Japan; 130, Japan; 131, Japan; 132, Japan; 133, Japan; 134, Japan; 135, Japan; 136, Japan; 137, Japan; 138, Japan; 139, Japan; 140, Japan; 141, Japan; 142, Japan; 143, Japan; 144, Japan; 145, Japan; 146, Japan; 147, Japan; 148, Japan; 149, Japan; 150, Japan; 151, Japan; 152, Japan; 153, Japan; 154, Japan; 155, Japan; 156, Japan; 157, Japan; 158, Japan; 159, Japan; 160, Japan; 161, Japan; 162, Japan; 163, Japan; 164, Japan; 165, Japan; 166, Japan; 167, Japan; 168, Japan; 169, Japan; 170, Japan; 171, Japan; 172, Japan; 173, Japan; 174, Japan; 175, Japan; 176, Japan; 177, Japan; 178, Japan; 179, Japan; 180, Japan; 181, Japan; 182, Japan; 183, Japan; 184, Japan; 185, Japan; 186, Japan; 187, Japan; 188, Japan; 189, Japan; 190, Japan; 191, Japan; 192, Japan; 193, Japan; 194, Japan; 195, Japan; 196, Japan; 197, Japan; 198, Japan; 199, Japan; 200, Japan; 201, Japan; 202, Japan; 203, Japan; 204, Japan; 205, Japan; 206, Japan; 207, Japan; 208, Japan; 209, Japan; 210, Japan; 211, Japan; 212, Japan; 213, Japan; 214, Japan; 215, Japan; 216, Japan; 217, Japan; 218, Japan; 219, Japan; 220, Japan; 221, Japan; 222, Japan; 223, Japan; 224, Japan; 225, Japan; 226, Japan; 227, Japan; 228, Japan; 229, Japan; 230, Japan; 231, Japan; 232, Japan; 233, Japan; 234, Japan; 235, Japan; 236, Japan; 237, Japan; 238, Japan; 239, Japan; 240, Japan; 241, Japan; 242, Japan; 243, Japan; 244, Japan; 245, Japan; 246, Japan; 247, Japan; 248, Japan; 249, Japan; 250, Japan; 251, Japan; 252, Japan; 253, Japan; 254, Japan; 255, Japan; 256, Japan; 257, Japan; 258, Japan; 259, Japan; 260, Japan; 261, Japan; 262, Japan; 263, Japan; 264, Japan; 265, Japan; 266, Japan; 267, Japan; 268, Japan; 269, Japan; 270, Japan; 271, Japan; 272, Japan; 273, Japan; 274, Japan; 275, Japan; 276, Japan; 277, Japan; 278, Japan; 279, Japan; 280, Japan; 281, Japan; 282, Japan; 283, Japan; 284, Japan; 285, Japan; 286, Japan; 287, Japan; 288, Japan; 289, Japan; 290, Japan; 291, Japan; 292, Japan; 293, Japan; 294, Japan; 295, Japan; 296, Japan; 297, Japan; 298, Japan; 299, Japan; 300, Japan; 301, Japan; 302, Japan; 303, Japan; 304, Japan; 305, Japan; 306, Japan; 307, Japan; 308, Japan; 309, Japan; 310, Japan; 311, Japan; 312, Japan; 313, Japan; 314, Japan; 315, Japan; 316, Japan; 317, Japan; 318, Japan; 319, Japan; 320, Japan; 321, Japan; 322, Japan; 323, Japan; 324, Japan; 325, Japan; 326, Japan; 327, Japan; 328, Japan; 329, Japan; 330, Japan; 331, Japan; 332, Japan; 333, Japan; 334, Japan; 335, Japan; 336, Japan; 337, Japan; 338, Japan; 339, Japan; 340, Japan; 341, Japan; 342, Japan; 343, Japan; 344, Japan; 345, Japan; 346, Japan; 347, Japan; 348, Japan; 349, Japan; 350, Japan; 351, Japan; 352, Japan; 353, Japan; 354, Japan; 355, Japan; 356, Japan; 357, Japan; 358, Japan; 359, Japan; 360, Japan; 361, Japan; 362, Japan; 363, Japan; 364, Japan; 365, Japan; 366, Japan; 367, Japan; 368, Japan; 369, Japan; 370, Japan; 371, Japan; 372, Japan; 373, Japan; 374, Japan; 375, Japan; 376, Japan; 377, Japan; 378, Japan; 379, Japan; 380, Japan; 381, Japan; 382, Japan; 383, Japan; 384, Japan; 385, Japan; 386, Japan; 387, Japan; 388, Japan; 389, Japan; 390, Japan; 391, Japan; 392, Japan; 393, Japan; 394, Japan; 395, Japan; 396, Japan; 397, Japan; 398, Japan; 399, Japan; 400, Japan; 401, Japan; 402, Japan; 403, Japan; 404, Japan; 405, Japan; 406, Japan; 407, Japan; 408, Japan; 409, Japan; 410, Japan; 411, Japan; 412, Japan; 413, Japan; 414, Japan; 415, Japan; 416, Japan; 417, Japan; 418, Japan; 419, Japan; 420, Japan; 421, Japan; 422, Japan; 423, Japan; 424, Japan; 425, Japan; 426, Japan; 427, Japan; 428, Japan; 429, Japan; 430, Japan; 431, Japan; 432, Japan; 433, Japan; 434, Japan; 435, Japan; 436, Japan; 437, Japan; 438, Japan; 439, Japan; 440, Japan; 441, Japan; 442, Japan; 443, Japan; 444, Japan; 445, Japan; 446, Japan; 447, Japan; 448, Japan; 449, Japan; 450, Japan; 451, Japan; 452, Japan; 453, Japan; 454, Japan; 455, Japan; 456, Japan; 457, Japan; 458, Japan; 459, Japan; 460, Japan; 461, Japan; 462, Japan; 463, Japan; 464, Japan; 465, Japan; 466, Japan; 467, Japan; 468, Japan; 469, Japan; 470, Japan; 471, Japan; 472, Japan; 473, Japan; 474, Japan; 475, Japan; 476, Japan; 477, Japan; 478, Japan; 479, Japan; 480, Japan; 481, Japan; 482, Japan; 483, Japan; 484, Japan; 485, Japan; 486, Japan; 487, Japan; 488, Japan; 489, Japan; 490, Japan; 491, Japan; 492, Japan; 493, Japan; 494, Japan; 495, Japan; 496, Japan; 497, Japan; 498, Japan; 499, Japan; 500, Japan; 501, Japan; 502, Japan; 503, Japan; 504, Japan; 505, Japan; 506, Japan; 507, Japan; 508, Japan; 509, Japan; 510, Japan; 511, Japan; 512, Japan; 513, Japan; 514, Japan; 515, Japan; 516, Japan; 517, Japan; 518, Japan; 519, Japan; 520, Japan; 521, Japan; 522, Japan; 523, Japan; 524, Japan; 525, Japan; 526, Japan; 527, Japan; 528, Japan; 529, Japan; 530, Japan; 531, Japan; 532, Japan; 533, Japan; 534, Japan; 535, Japan; 536, Japan; 537, Japan; 538, Japan; 539, Japan; 540, Japan; 541, Japan; 542, Japan; 543, Japan; 544, Japan; 545, Japan; 546, Japan; 547, Japan; 548, Japan; 549, Japan; 550, Japan; 551, Japan; 552, Japan; 553, Japan; 554, Japan; 555, Japan; 556, Japan; 557, Japan; 558, Japan; 559, Japan; 560, Japan; 561, Japan; 562, Japan; 563, Japan; 564, Japan; 565, Japan; 566, Japan; 567, Japan; 568, Japan; 569, Japan; 570, Japan; 571, Japan; 572, Japan; 573, Japan; 574, Japan; 575, Japan; 576, Japan; 577, Japan; 578, Japan; 579, Japan; 580, Japan; 581, Japan; 582, Japan; 583, Japan; 584, Japan; 585, Japan; 586, Japan; 587, Japan; 588, Japan; 589, Japan; 590, Japan; 591, Japan; 592, Japan; 593, Japan; 594, Japan; 595, Japan; 596, Japan; 597, Japan; 598, Japan; 599, Japan; 600, Japan; 601, Japan; 602, Japan; 603, Japan; 604, Japan; 605, Japan; 606, Japan; 607, Japan; 608, Japan; 609, Japan; 610, Japan; 611, Japan; 612, Japan; 613, Japan; 614, Japan; 615, Japan; 616, Japan; 617, Japan; 618, Japan; 619, Japan; 620, Japan; 621, Japan; 622, Japan; 623, Japan; 624, Japan; 625, Japan; 626, Japan; 627, Japan; 628, Japan; 629, Japan; 630, Japan; 631, Japan; 632, Japan; 633, Japan; 634, Japan; 635, Japan; 636, Japan; 637, Japan; 638, Japan; 639, Japan; 640, Japan; 641, Japan; 642, Japan; 643, Japan; 644, Japan; 645, Japan; 646, Japan; 647, Japan; 648, Japan; 649, Japan; 650, Japan; 651, Japan; 652, Japan; 653, Japan; 654, Japan; 655, Japan; 656, Japan; 657, Japan; 658, Japan; 659, Japan; 660, Japan; 661, Japan; 662, Japan; 663, Japan; 664, Japan; 665, Japan; 666, Japan; 667, Japan; 668, Japan; 669, Japan; 670, Japan; 671, Japan; 672, Japan; 673, Japan; 674, Japan; 675, Japan; 676, Japan; 677, Japan; 678, Japan; 679, Japan; 680, Japan; 681, Japan; 682, Japan; 683, Japan; 684, Japan; 685, Japan; 686, Japan; 687, Japan; 688, Japan; 689, Japan; 690, Japan; 691, Japan; 692, Japan; 693, Japan; 694, Japan; 695, Japan; 696, Japan; 697, Japan; 698, Japan; 699, Japan; 700, Japan; 701, Japan; 702, Japan; 703, Japan; 704, Japan; 705, Japan; 706, Japan; 707, Japan; 708, Japan; 709, Japan; 710, Japan; 711, Japan; 712, Japan; 713, Japan; 714, Japan; 715, Japan; 716, Japan; 717, Japan; 718, Japan; 719, Japan; 720, Japan; 721, Japan; 722, Japan; 723, Japan; 724, Japan; 725, Japan; 726, Japan; 727, Japan; 728, Japan; 729, Japan; 730, Japan; 731, Japan; 732, Japan; 733, Japan; 734, Japan; 735, Japan; 736, Japan; 737, Japan; 738, Japan; 739, Japan; 740, Japan; 741, Japan; 742, Japan; 743, Japan; 744, Japan; 745, Japan; 746, Japan; 747, Japan; 748, Japan; 749, Japan; 750, Japan; 751, Japan; 752, Japan; 753, Japan; 754, Japan; 755, Japan; 756, Japan; 757, Japan; 758, Japan; 759, Japan; 760, Japan; 761, Japan; 762, Japan; 763, Japan; 764, Japan; 765, Japan; 766, Japan; 767, Japan; 768, Japan; 769, Japan; 770, Japan; 771, Japan; 772, Japan; 773, Japan; 774, Japan; 775, Japan; 776, Japan; 777, Japan; 778, Japan; 779, Japan; 780, Japan; 781, Japan; 782, Japan; 783, Japan; 784, Japan; 785, Japan; 786, Japan; 787, Japan; 788, Japan; 789, Japan; 790, Japan; 791, Japan; 792, Japan; 793, Japan; 794, Japan; 795, Japan; 796, Japan; 797, Japan; 798, Japan; 799, Japan; 800, Japan; 801, Japan; 802, Japan; 803, Japan; 804, Japan; 805, Japan; 806, Japan; 807, Japan; 808, Japan; 809, Japan; 810, Japan; 811, Japan; 812, Japan; 813, Japan; 814, Japan; 815, Japan; 816, Japan; 817, Japan; 818, Japan; 819, Japan; 820, Japan; 821, Japan; 822, Japan; 823, Japan; 824, Japan; 825, Japan; 826, Japan; 827, Japan; 828, Japan; 829, Japan; 830, Japan; 831, Japan; 832, Japan; 833, Japan; 834, Japan; 835, Japan; 836, Japan; 837, Japan; 838, Japan; 839, Japan; 840, Japan; 841, Japan; 842, Japan; 843, Japan; 844, Japan; 845, Japan; 846, Japan; 847, Japan; 848, Japan; 849, Japan; 850, Japan; 851, Japan; 852, Japan; 853, Japan; 854, Japan; 855, Japan; 856, Japan; 857, Japan; 858, Japan; 859, Japan; 860, Japan; 861, Japan; 862, Japan; 863, Japan; 864, Japan; 865, Japan; 866, Japan; 867, Japan; 868, Japan; 869, Japan; 870, Japan; 871, Japan; 872, Japan; 873, Japan; 874, Japan; 875, Japan; 876, Japan; 877, Japan; 878, Japan; 879, Japan; 880, Japan; 881, Japan; 882, Japan; 883, Japan; 884, Japan; 885, Japan; 886, Japan; 887, Japan; 888, Japan; 889, Japan; 890, Japan; 891, Japan; 892, Japan; 893, Japan; 894, Japan; 895, Japan; 896, Japan; 897, Japan; 898, Japan; 899, Japan; 900, Japan; 901, Japan; 902, Japan; 903, Japan; 904, Japan; 905, Japan; 906, Japan; 907, Japan; 908, Japan; 909, Japan; 910, Japan; 911, Japan; 912, Japan; 913, Japan; 914, Japan; 915, Japan; 916, Japan; 917, Japan; 918, Japan; 919, Japan; 920, Japan; 921, Japan; 922, Japan; 923, Japan; 924, Japan; 925, Japan; 926, Japan; 927, Japan; 928, Japan; 929, Japan; 930, Japan; 931, Japan; 932, Japan; 933, Japan; 934, Japan; 935, Japan; 936, Japan; 937, Japan; 938, Japan; 939, Japan; 940, Japan; 941, Japan; 942, Japan; 943, Japan; 944, Japan; 945, Japan; 946, Japan; 947, Japan; 948, Japan; 949, Japan; 950, Japan; 951, Japan; 952, Japan; 953, Japan; 954, Japan; 955, Japan; 956, Japan; 957, Japan; 958, Japan; 959, Japan; 960, Japan; 961, Japan; 962, Japan; 963, Japan; 964, Japan; 965, Japan; 966, Japan; 967, Japan; 968, Japan; 969, Japan; 970, Japan; 971, Japan; 972, Japan; 973, Japan; 974, Japan; 975, Japan; 976, Japan; 977, Japan; 978, Japan; 979, Japan; 980, Japan; 981, Japan; 982, Japan; 983, Japan; 984, Japan; 985, Japan; 986, Japan; 987, Japan; 988, Japan; 989, Japan; 990, Japan; 991, Japan; 992, Japan; 993, Japan; 994, Japan; 995, Japan; 996, Japan; 997, Japan; 998, Japan; 999, Japan; 1000, Japan; 1001, Japan; 1002, Japan; 1003, Japan; 1004, Japan; 1005, Japan; 1006, Japan; 1007, Japan; 1008, Japan; 1009, Japan; 1010, Japan; 1011, Japan; 1012, Japan; 1013, Japan; 1014, Japan; 1015, Japan; 1016, Japan; 1017, Japan; 1018, Japan; 1019, Japan; 1020, Japan; 1021, Japan; 1022, Japan; 1023, Japan; 1024, Japan; 1025, Japan; 1026, Japan; 1027, Japan; 1028, Japan; 1029, Japan; 1030, Japan; 1031, Japan; 1032, Japan; 1033, Japan; 1034, Japan; 1035, Japan; 1036, Japan; 1037, Japan; 1038, Japan; 1039, Japan; 1040, Japan; 1041, Japan; 1042, Japan; 1043, Japan; 1044, Japan; 1045, Japan; 1046, Japan; 1047, Japan; 1048, Japan; 1049, Japan; 1050, Japan; 1051, Japan; 1052, Japan; 1053, Japan; 1054, Japan; 1055, Japan; 1056, Japan; 1057, Japan; 1058, Japan; 1059, Japan; 1060, Japan; 1061, Japan; 1062, Japan; 1063, Japan; 1064, Japan; 1065, Japan; 1066, Japan; 1067, Japan; 1068, Japan; 1069, Japan; 1070, Japan; 1071, Japan; 1072, Japan; 1073, Japan; 1074, Japan; 1075, Japan; 1076, Japan; 1077, Japan; 1078, Japan; 1079, Japan; 1080, Japan; 1081, Japan; 1082, Japan; 1083, Japan; 1084, Japan; 1085, Japan; 1086, Japan; 1087, Japan; 1088, Japan; 1089, Japan; 1090, Japan; 1091, Japan; 1092, Japan; 1093, Japan; 1094, Japan; 1095, Japan; 1096, Japan; 1097, Japan; 1098, Japan; 1099, Japan; 1100, Japan; 1101, Japan; 1102, Japan; 1103, Japan; 1104, Japan; 1105, Japan; 1106, Japan; 1107, Japan; 1108, Japan; 1109, Japan; 1110, Japan; 1111, Japan; 1112, Japan; 1113, Japan; 1114, Japan; 1115, Japan; 1116, Japan; 1117, Japan; 1118, Japan; 1119, Japan; 1120, Japan; 1121, Japan; 1122, Japan; 1123, Japan; 1124, Japan; 1125, Japan; 1126, Japan; 1127, Japan; 1128, Japan; 1129, Japan; 1130, Japan; 1131, Japan; 1132, Japan; 1133, Japan; 1134, Japan; 1135, Japan; 1136, Japan; 1137, Japan; 1138, Japan; 1139, Japan; 1140, Japan; 1141, Japan; 1142, Japan; 1143, Japan; 1144, Japan; 1145, Japan; 1146, Japan; 1147, Japan; 1148, Japan; 1149, Japan; 1150, Japan; 1151, Japan; 1152, Japan; 1153, Japan; 1154, Japan; 1155, Japan; 1156, Japan; 1157, Japan; 1158, Japan; 1159, Japan; 1160, Japan; 1161, Japan; 1162, Japan; 1163, Japan; 1164, Japan; 1165, Japan; 1166, Japan; 1167, Japan; 1168, Japan; 1169, Japan; 1170, Japan; 1171, Japan; 1172, Japan; 1173, Japan; 1174, Japan; 1175, Japan; 1176, Japan; 1177, Japan; 1178, Japan; 1179, Japan; 1180, Japan; 1181, Japan; 1182, Japan; 1183, Japan; 1184, Japan; 1185, Japan; 1186, Japan; 1187, Japan; 1188, Japan; 1189, Japan; 1190, Japan; 1191, Japan; 1192, Japan; 1193, Japan; 1194, Japan; 1195, Japan; 1196, Japan; 1197, Japan; 1198, Japan; 1199, Japan; 1200, Japan; 1201, Japan; 1202, Japan; 1203, Japan; 1204, Japan; 1205, Japan; 1206, Japan; 1207, Japan; 1208, Japan; 1209, Japan; 1210, Japan; 1211, Japan; 1212, Japan; 1213, Japan; 1214, Japan; 1215, Japan; 1216, Japan; 1217, Japan; 1218, Japan; 1219, Japan; 1220, Japan; 1221, Japan; 1222, Japan; 1223, Japan; 1224, Japan; 1225, Japan; 1226, Japan; 1227, Japan; 1228, Japan; 1229, Japan; 1230, Japan; 1231, Japan; 1232, Japan; 1233, Japan; 1234, Japan; 1235, Japan; 1236, Japan; 1237, Japan; 1238, Japan; 1239, Japan; 1240, Japan; 1241, Japan; 1242, Japan; 1243, Japan; 1244, Japan; 1245, Japan; 1246, Japan; 1247, Japan; 1248, Japan; 1249, Japan; 1250, Japan; 1251, Japan; 1252, Japan; 1253, Japan; 1254, Japan; 1255, Japan; 1256, Japan; 1257, Japan; 1258, Japan; 1259, Japan; 1260, Japan; 1261, Japan; 1262, Japan; 1263, Japan; 1264, Japan; 1265, Japan; 1266, Japan; 1267, Japan; 1268, Japan; 1269, Japan; 1270, Japan; 1271, Japan; 1272, Japan; 1273, Japan; 1274, Japan; 1275, Japan; 1276, Japan; 1277, Japan; 1278, Japan; 1279, Japan; 1280, Japan; 1281, Japan; 1282, Japan; 1283, Japan; 1284, Japan; 1285, Japan; 1286, Japan; 1287, Japan; 1288, Japan; 1289, Japan; 1290, Japan; 1291, Japan; 1292, Japan; 1293, Japan; 1294, Japan; 1295, Japan; 1296, Japan; 1297, Japan; 1298, Japan; 1299, Japan; 1300, Japan; 1301, Japan; 1302, Japan; 1303, Japan; 1304, Japan; 1305, Japan; 1306, Japan; 1307, Japan; 1308, Japan; 1309, Japan; 1310, Japan; 1311, Japan; 1312, Japan; 1313, Japan; 1314, Japan; 1315, Japan; 1316, Japan; 1317, Japan; 1318, Japan; 1319, Japan; 1320, Japan; 1321, Japan; 1322, Japan; 1323, Japan; 1324, Japan; 1325, Japan; 1326, Japan; 1327, Japan; 1328, Japan; 1329, Japan; 1330, Japan; 1331, Japan; 1332, Japan; 1333, Japan; 1334, Japan; 1335, Japan; 1336, Japan; 1337, Japan; 1338, Japan; 1339, Japan; 1340, Japan; 1341, Japan; 1342, Japan; 1343, Japan; 1344, Japan; 1345, Japan; 1346, Japan; 1347, Japan; 1348, Japan; 1349, Japan; 1350, Japan; 1351, Japan; 1352, Japan; 1353, Japan; 1354, Japan; 1355, Japan; 1356, Japan; 1357, Japan; 1358, Japan; 1359, Japan; 1360, Japan; 1361, Japan; 1362, Japan; 1363, Japan; 1364, Japan; 1365, Japan; 1366, Japan; 1367, Japan; 1368, Japan; 1369, Japan; 1370, Japan; 1371, Japan; 1372, Japan; 1373, Japan; 1374, Japan; 1375, Japan; 1376, Japan; 1377, Japan; 1378, Japan; 1379, Japan; 1380, Japan; 1381, Japan; 1382, Japan; 1383, Japan; 1384, Japan; 1385, Japan; 1386, Japan; 1387, Japan; 1388, Japan; 1389, Japan; 1390, Japan; 1391, Japan; 1392, Japan; 1393, Japan; 1394, Japan; 1395, Japan; 1396, Japan; 1397, Japan; 1398, Japan; 1399, Japan; 1400, Japan; 1401, Japan; 1402, Japan; 1403, Japan; 1404, Japan; 1405, Japan; 1406, Japan; 1407, Japan; 1408, Japan; 1409, Japan; 1410, Japan; 1411, Japan; 1412, Japan; 1413, Japan; 1414, Japan; 1415, Japan; 1416, Japan; 1417, Japan; 1418, Japan; 1419, Japan; 1420, Japan; 1421, Japan; 1422, Japan; 1423, Japan; 1424, Japan; 1425, Japan; 1426, Japan; 1427, Japan; 1428, Japan; 1429, Japan; 1430, Japan; 1431, Japan; 1432, Japan; 1433, Japan; 1434, Japan; 1435, Japan; 1436, Japan; 1437, Japan; 1438, Japan; 1439, Japan; 1440, Japan; 1441, Japan; 1442, Japan; 1443, Japan; 1444, Japan; 1445, Japan; 1446, Japan; 1447, Japan; 1448, Japan; 1449, Japan; 1450, Japan; 1451, Japan; 1452, Japan; 1453, Japan; 1454, Japan; 1455, Japan; 1456, Japan; 1457, Japan; 1458, Japan; 1459, Japan; 1460, Japan; 1461, Japan; 1462, Japan; 1463, Japan; 1464, Japan; 1465, Japan; 1466, Japan; 1467, Japan; 1468, Japan; 1469, Japan; 1470, Japan; 1471, Japan; 1472, Japan; 1473, Japan; 1474, Japan; 1475, Japan; 1476, Japan; 1477, Japan; 1478, Japan; 1479, Japan; 1480, Japan; 1481, Japan; 1482, Japan; 1483, Japan; 1484, Japan; 1485, Japan; 1486, Japan; 1487, Japan; 1488, Japan; 1489, Japan; 1490, Japan; 1491, Japan; 1492, Japan; 1493, Japan; 1494, Japan; 1495, Japan; 1496, Japan; 1497, Japan; 1498, Japan; 1499, Japan; 1500, Japan; 1501, Japan; 1502, Japan; 1503, Japan; 1504, Japan; 1505, Japan; 1506, Japan; 1507, Japan; 1508, Japan; 1509, Japan; 1510, Japan; 1511, Japan; 1512, Japan; 1513, Japan; 1514, Japan; 1515, Japan; 1516, Japan; 1517, Japan; 1518, Japan; 1519, Japan; 1520, Japan; 1521, Japan; 1522, Japan; 1523, Japan; 1524, Japan; 1525, Japan; 1526, Japan; 1527, Japan; 1528, Japan; 1529, Japan; 1530, Japan; 1531, Japan; 1532, Japan; 1533, Japan; 1534, Japan; 1535, Japan; 1536, Japan; 1537, Japan; 1538, Japan; 1539, Japan; 1540, Japan; 1541, Japan; 1542, Japan; 1543, Japan; 1544, Japan; 1545, Japan; 1546, Japan; 1547, Japan; 1548, Japan; 1549, Japan; 1550, Japan; 1551, Japan; 1552, Japan; 1553, Japan; 1554, Japan; 1555, Japan; 1556,

Tendulkar swings match for India as more than 90,000 herald a famous cricket occasion

South Africa find joy in defeat

FROM ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT
IN CALCUTTA

JUST for once, defeat was a glorious beginning, rather than a sorry end. South Africa's first match back on the world cricket circuit did not have a romantic result, but this was an isolated occasion when the oldest cliché in sport was true. The game, the occasion, really was the winner.

Staged within ten days of their improbable conception, yesterday's events at Eden Gardens were far more important than a cricket match. And yet, in bringing together two countries who had never previously met, and whose hostile politics had for generations precluded any such possibility, cricket was the catalyst.

They call Calcutta the city of joy, and that, yesterday, was exactly how it was. Whether there were tears of joy, on the field or in the visitors' dressing-room, I cannot confirm, but that there were powerful emotions at work is in no doubt. And why not? After 21 years of largely hopeless isolation, South African sport was reconciled with the world, and in a venue that the dream of two decades could not have bettered.

Every seat in the awesome concrete stadium was taken. The official capacity is 90,462, which falls 338 short of the highest attendance in history for a day's cricket, but, because hundreds more were standing in aisles and gangways, India will claim the record and leave others to adjudicate.

The Indians themselves, however, could pronounce on the outcome of their bold, if hurried, venture and were not slow to do so. Jagmohan Dalmiya, a former president of the Indian Board of Control and the man responsible for what might be regarded as a sporting and political coup, said last night: "We will now have an unbroken, unfinished multiple-century partnership with South Africa."

He would have found few dissenters in this teeming city, where Clive Rice's players were treated to a demonstration of respect, which does not mean long silences and polite applause but the constant, ear-shattering cacophany of student vocals and firecracker percussion. This is the most exciting, intimidating crowd in the world, but yesterday, although they might not have wanted South Africa to win, neither did they want them to feel like losers.

Given their unfamiliarity



Balls tell the tale: Kirsten's innings is cut short by Raju as South Africa's first international against India ends in defeat at Calcutta

with the atmosphere, the expectation and even their team-mates, South Africa had little realistic chance of victory. As Ali Bacher, their manager and inspiration, put it: "I would have been terrified to go out there." They had even less chance when, at 8.30am on a smoggy morning, Rice lost the toss. "It was pretty decisive," he said later, and he did not only mean because the moisture made Kapil and Prabhakar look unplayable.

Mike Procter, the coach, revealed later that he had been

hoping to field first to settle his players' nerves. With the bat, there was no hiding place, and when the last ball of the opening over had a rigidly tense Andrew Hudson caught behind, the portents were bleak.

India could play up to 29 one-day internationals this winter, but they were plainly not treating this as just another day on the treadmill. Kapil not only bowled skilfully at speed, he was animated with it, beseeching in his appeals. When Prabhakar was rested, Srinath, tall and with a pleasing, high action, came on to take the treasured wicket of Jimmy Cook.

Helmets were now removed, the pitch too slow to justify their use, and after Kirsten was bowled cutting at the left-arm spin of Raju, the best batting of the innings ensued. Wessels, who had already played 54 such internationals for Australia, and Kuiper, who is the type to play many more now, added 60 in 14 overs. Wessels has been the one South African this week to wear the look of a man who has seen it all before, which, of course, to some extent he has. His quality, however, is not in doubt, and while he accel-

erated stealthily at one end, Kuiper's eye and strength nourished the total from the other.

It was, none the less, a patently inadequate score of 177 in 47 overs which South Africa set out to defend, and with at least two of their main bowlers grievously diminished by the occasion, it might have been a formality for India but for the explosive talent of Allan Donald, the Warwickshire fast bowler.

Only two men in this ageing South African side are younger than Donald, yet on the biggest day of his career he

disclaimed any nerves and bowled India close to embarrassment. Locating his line directly, and generating remarkable pace on such an unhelpful pitch, Donald dismissed Shastri, Manjrekar and Sidhu at a cost of eight runs in his first four overs. Two were out to wretched strokes, but Donald earned them by countless moral victories.

He was magnificent, but so, in turn, was Sachin Tendulkar; and it was the teenage genius who decided the issue. He should have been run out on three, poor Snell dropping a return at the bowler's

stumps, but thereafter he played with utter certainty and sumptuous, wristy timing. It must be doubtful if anyone of 18 has ever played better than Tendulkar.

His captain, Azharuddin, was out to a wild slog, but Pravin Amre, on his debut, was less cavalier and more effective. Donald was twice successfully recalled, but, on the second occasion, Rice left it too late to matter.

The scores were level and four wickets remained; Donald made it three by taking his fifth wicket with the first ball of the over, but the last-trick needed for the fairy-tale was beyond even him.

Flares were lit all around the ground as the South Africans came off. They might not have made the impression they hoped for, but they made new friends and, on this of all extraordinary days, that was just as precious.

Karnachi - Pakistan could be the first team to tour South Africa after the republic's return to world cricket. The Board of Control of Cricket in Pakistan announced on Saturday that it has asked to play there in January.

Leading article, page 17

Selection for Gray marks rehabilitation

FROM STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, IN POZNAN

THE time has come for Andy Gray, as he was convinced it eventually would. The international novice, whose positive nature borders on arrogance, is expected to make his England debut here, on Wednesday, in the decisive European championship qualifying tie against Poland.

His inclusion in the squad, let alone in the team, was a surprise, but Gray exudes the inner belief demanded by Graham Taylor. "Why shouldn't I get the chance to represent my country?" he said. "People who criticise the England manager for picking me should keep their mouths shut."

Although he speaks softly, his voice is deceptive. Expressing opinions which are as firm and as forceful as his tackles, he defends his own volatile character and the equally controversial methods of his club, Crystal Palace, as well as his right to gain his first cap at the comparatively advanced age of 27.

Although Taylor describes him as "excitable and sometimes in the wrong," Gray insists he has left behind the days when he was prepared to declare physical warfare on Hackney Marshes. "Nobody worries about you if you fight in Sunday league football," he says of his origins.

He learnt the errors of his ill-disciplined ways after being discarded first by the future England manager, Taylor, at Aston Villa, and then by a former England international, Trevor Francis, at Queen's Park Rangers. "They wanted to sell me for the same reasons," he said. "I was not used to them when I was suspended."

A scuffle with Dennis Wise, another temperamental personality introduced to the national side by Taylor and since discarded, persuaded him to change. Both were sent off for an affray at Selhurst Park, 18 months ago, and Gray believes that he has since matured to the benefit, in particular, of Palace.

"Everybody thinks of us as kickers, but we are not," he said. "It is rubbish to suggest that we're not fashionable. We've done well over the last three years. We've reached an FA Cup final, finished third in the League and made our-

selves fashionable. If I'd played for a better team, no one could have criticised my call-up."

"People don't understand the harm they do by criticising. What do they think it does to my confidence? They should be encouraging me. Graham Taylor wouldn't have picked me if he didn't think I could do a job. If I'm selected, they'll never be able to take that away from me."

The recent promotion of other club colleagues (such as Geoff Thomas, who is likely to accompany him on Wednesday, Ian Wright, Nigel Martyn and John Salako) fermented Gray's firm conviction that he would join them.

"I just had to wait a bit longer than them, that's all," he said. Since a third of the squad has virtually no experience, Gray will probably not be the only first-time player. Taylor is not prepared, though, to choose either a new player or a new system in defence. He believes that both would represent too wild a gamble.

But the uncapped players have brought with them "a wide-eyed eagerness," Taylor feels. "And they are already experienced in their own right at their clubs." He would have no reservations, for instance, about bringing in Andy Sinton or the more attack-orientated Tony Daley on the left wing.

Using two fresh components in midfield should not be regarded necessarily as a risk. Taylor, bemused that his design should be so shapeless against Turkey at Wembley last month, will probably seek safety in numbers, as did the Republic of Ireland here, and select five men to support the lone forward, Gary Lineker.

The England manager, disturbed also that his creative department against the Turks looked pedestrian, believes that Gray can offer the unpredictable qualities once supplied by Paul Gascoigne. Yet his predecessor, Bobby Robson, once referred to Tottenham Hotspur's more talented individuals as "a time bomb who could explode in our own faces." Nobody can be sure that the damage caused by Gray will also be self-destructive.

Laura Thompson, page 38
Beck's way, page 39

Quinn cleared to travel with side

FROM PETER BALL IN DUBLIN

JACK Charlton's usual philosophical approach was put under strain yesterday as his team reported to its Dublin hotel en route to Turkey for the European championship group 7 qualifying match on Wednesday. With seven senior players missing, it was not so much a check in as a body count.

There was one tentative piece of good news; Niall Quinn, the Manchester City forward, proving fit enough to travel with the team today, even if his readiness remains doubtful. "I'm travelling out

there, which gives me another two or three days to get fit," Quinn said.

The greater damage, however, has been done to his midfield, and yesterday Liam O'Brien, of Newcastle United, was brought in. The latest blow came with the loss of Chris Morris, who pulled a hamstring in Celtic's win over Aberdeen. Morris would have replaced either Irwin, at full back or Houghton, whose withdrawal on Friday left the midfield decimated, with Townsend, Keane, Whelan and Sheridan already missing.

DEVELOPMENT LAND



PUT YOUR PLACE IN OUR SPACE

If you are looking for space, CNT can put you in your place. Our comprehensive portfolio includes a wide choice of development sites at 18 new towns throughout England. Sites range from 1/4 acre to 600 acres and are situated in prime locations with excellent communications. If you want to contact the Space Place, complete the coupon and return it to: Commission for the New Towns, PO Box 176, London SW15 1BU, or dial 100 and ask for Freephone CNT Property Centre.

Which location(s) are you interested in?

Basildon, Bracknell, Central Lancashire, Corby, Crawley, Harlow, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Northampton, Peterborough, Redditch, Runcorn, Skelmersdale, Stevenage, Telford, Warrington, Washington, Welwyn Garden City. (Circle your choices please).

What size of site are you interested in?

☐ Up to 1 acre ☐ 1-5 acres ☐ More than 5 acres or specify _____ acres

When are you considering investing?

☐ Within 6 months ☐ After 6 months or specify _____

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
Telephone _____

Dial 100 and ask for Freephone CNT Property Centre

Racing considers shift of power

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

THE Jockey Club will today take the first tentative step towards power-sharing when its stewards consider a blueprint for a new organisation to run horse racing. If the historic proposals are agreed, they will be put before the Jockey Club's 120 members next month.

The Jockey Club is a self-electing body which is officially responsible for the proper organisation, administration and control of all horse racing, race meetings and training in the United Kingdom. With the sport in decline due to years of underfunding, the Jockey Club has faced increasing criticism in recent months.

A Commons select committee report this summer concluded that racing lacked commercial and democratic accountability and required a "powerful and competent single body to speak for and manage the racing industry." Lord Hartington and Christopher Haines, the senior steward and chief executive, have headed a four-strong

team which has been examining power-sharing options. The paper to be discussed today envisages owners, racecourses and the Jockey Club being the main constituents of a new racing board.

A recent report, submitted by the Horseracing Advisory Council, racing's unofficial think-tank, recommended any new governing body should have wider representation and include trainers and jockeys.

The move towards much-needed reform comes at a critical time for racing. The select committee recommended that the sport should be allowed to run the Tote once it had put its "house in order".

Proposals for a new governing body could also influence the home secretary, who has to settle the dispute between bookmakers and racing over the size of levy payments next year. Racing is seeking the £50 million recommended by MPs; bookmakers are offering £35.5 million.

Mackeson victory, page 40
Today's cards, page 41

Guscott resists the fortune proffered by rugby league

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

JEREMY Guscott, the Bath and England centre, put a stop yesterday to rumours that he may be about to play rugby league or join another rugby union club. He chose the medium of a Sunday newspaper to reveal that he had declined offers which could have been worth up to £1 million to sign professional forms after contacts from three rugby league clubs in England and one in Sydney.

Contracts worth between £200,000 and £350,000 have been offered Guscott, who is married and has spent his life in the Bath area, where he works for British Gas. But his ambitions remain in rugby union, like his centre partner and captain, Will Carling, who has also turned down substantial offers to play the professional game.

Guscott, aged 26, who has scored 12 tries in his 18 England appearances, has seldom been averse to throwing out ambiguous comments and then watching the reaction. Having said several months ago that he intended, not

unreasonably, to take a rest after the World Cup, his potential absence from the start of Bath's league programme (against London Irish on Saturday) has been interpreted as the prelude to a career change.

However, Guscott said in the *Sunday Mirror*: "I am happy living and working where I am... I have had a week off to clear my head and I will resume light training with Bath this week." In fact,

Guscott is one of the present England squad most likely to capitalise on the relaxed amateurism laws, once the Rugby Football Union has been able to resolve with the International Rugby Football Board what the players may legitimately do.

"If players are celebrities in their own right, they should be allowed to capitalise," Guscott said. "I do see the game changing in that respect - and that helped me reach my decision [not to move]." The distinction, of course, lies in the fact that players become celebrities because of their involvement with rugby.

Simon Hodgkinson, Guscott's England colleague during the winning of the grand slam last year, damaged a calf muscle during Nottingham's 32-22 defeat by Wasps on Saturday. Though it was not serious, he will miss his club's first two league games, against Bristol and Harlequins, because he is taking a holiday.

Edberg's schedule takes toll

THE injury problems which hit the Diet Pepsi Challenge tennis tournament in Birmingham last week have spread to this week's \$2.25 million ATP world championships in Frankfurt (Andrew Longmore writes).

Stefan Edberg, the world No. 1, has withdrawn with severe inflammation behind the right knee. He is also doubtful for the \$6 million Grand Slam Cup in Munich next month. Tony Pickard, Edberg's coach, said the injury was the result of playing too many matches too often.

Jim Courier takes over as top seed for the eight-man Frankfurt event, which starts tomorrow, with Karel Novacek, of Czechoslovakia, filling Edberg's place. Novacek joins Courier, Ivan Lendl and Guy Forget in one group, with Boris Becker, Michael Stich, Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras in the other.

Easy for Chang, page 42

More rugby, page 40

Guscott: unmoved